FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 010 *16 January 1984*

ALBANIA

Greek Deputy Economy Minister, Delegation Visit B 1
Meeting With Korbeci B 1
1984 Protocol Signed B 1
U.S., USSR Arms Limitation Proposals Attacked B 1
U.S., USSR Plans for Neutron Bomb Condemned B 1
Briefs: Writers Union Plenum B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Speaks at Council of Ministers Session C 1
Andropov Reply to French Anti-War Group Lauded C 1
[Stoyanov]
Filipov Departs for Southeast Asia 15 January C 2
Economic, Scientific Talks With Egypt Resume C 2
TU Officials End Talks With SFRY Delegation C 2
Leaders Appearances Reported 8-14 January C 3
Antonov Faces Return to Italian Prison C 3
'Unfair Decision' C 3
Hope for 'Common Sense' C 4
Briefs: Protocol With Iraq; International Youth Meeting C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Warhead Accident in CSSR Last May Reported D 1
[KURIER 14 Jan]
Motives of Scheduled Reagan Speech Viewed D 1
U.S. Approach to Stockholm Conference Assessed D 2
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With SFRY D 3
Missile, Artillery Troops Training Discussed D 3
Assembly Turns Down ILO Documents Ratification D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Jan]
Stricter Land Protection Measures Planned D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Jan]
Managers Accused of Disregarding Social Interest D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Jan]
Briefs: New Bratislava Youth Chairman; D 7
Agricultural Ministry Reshuffle;
Cooperation With SFRY;
Manpower in Construction Down;
Helping 'Progressive Organisations';
New Relay Station

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Cables Zhivkov on Sofia Plane Crash E 1
Fischer Meets Spanish Officials, Ends Visit E 1
Meeting With Juan Carlos E 1
Talks With Moran, Agreement E 1
Moran, Fischer Exchange Toasts E 2
Visit Ends 14 January E 3

Dohlus Addresses Austrian CP Congress on Peace	E 3
Hermann Receives MSZMP Propaganda Official	E 4
Metal Industry Cooperation With USSR Discussed	E 4
Youth Cooperation Agreement Signed With Nicaragua	E 4
SED Officials Attend Kreis Delegate Conferences	E 5
Krenz Addresses Party Delegate Conference	E 5

POLAND

Bankers Meet in Paris To Discuss Debts	G 1
Barcikowski Addresses Austrian CP Congress	G 1
Olszowski Outlines Current Foreign Policy	G 2
Finance Official Discusses Foreign Debt	G 3
Nestorowicz on Decline of Exports to West	G 4
Council of Ministers Reviews Accomplishments	G 5
State Council Discusses TU's, Appoints New Envoy	G 6
Main Statistical Office Issues 1983 Data	G 6
PRON Council Debates Draft Electoral Law	G 8
Passes Resolution	G 8
Former Radio, TV Heads Receive Sentences	G 9
Jaruzelski Attends Journalists Seminar	G 9
Glemp Departs for Rome 16 Jan on 3-Day Visit	G 9
Briefs: USSR Raw Material Deliveries	G 9

ROMANIA

Verdet Salutes Delegates at Austrian CP Congress	H 1
Meeting With CP Chairman	H 1
Pungan Visits Nepal, Meets King Birendra	H 2
Talks With Ministers	H 2
Spanish Coalition Leader Arrives in Bucharest	H 2
Romanian-Hungarian Cultural Commission Meets	H 3
Peak Coal Production Forecast for 1984	H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov on World Tension, Stockholm CSCE	I 1
Departs for Stockholm	I 2
Forthcoming Athens Balkan Meeting Discussed	I 2
Turkey's Evren Stops Over Briefly in Zagreb	I 3
Vienna TV To Carry Live Program From Belgrade	I 4
[Vienna KURIER 13 Jan]	
Markovic Meets With Bulgarian Trade Union Head	I 4
Vukasinovic Leaves for Austrian CP Congress	I 4
Addresses Congress	I 4
Reportage on Federal Chamber Committees Session	I 5
Mojsov Speech	I 5
Discussions on Stockholm CSCE	I 6
Changes in Federal Executive Council Procedures	I 7
Dolanc Gives Lecture on Security in Skopje	I 8
[NOVA MAKEDONIJA 7 Jan]	
Serbian LC Discusses Party Social Structure	I 12
Failure To Implement Agrarian Policy Criticized	I 13
[Rokvic in BORBA 12 Jan]	

GREEK DEPUTY ECONOMY MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Korbeci

AU121956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece led by Andonios Yeoryiadhis, deputy minister of the national economy, arrived in our country. The delegation met today with Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. They discussed the further development of trade between the two countries in 1984. The discussion was also attended by Apostolos Papasliotis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana.

1984 Protocol Signed

AU132008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] A protocol on trade in 1984 was signed in Tirana by the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece. Signing for the Albanian side was Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, and for the Greek side Andonios Yeoryiadhis, deputy minister of national economy. The ceremony was also attended by Piro Bita, director of a directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by members of both delegations. Apostolos Papasliotis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to Greece bitumen, electricity, fuels, minerals, coal, chemical products, handicrafts, medicinal herbs, carpets, and so forth. Albania will import steel pipes, steel, and other types of cables, nonferrous metals, cotton, insecticides, pesticides, and so forth.

The Greek Government trade delegation left Tirana today on its way home.

U.S., USSR ARMS LIMITATION PROPOSALS ATTACKED

AU131111 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 13 (ATA) -- While continuing their non-stop arming with different kinds of weapons, the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, are intensifying the demagogical clamour on allegedly the limitation of the armament race. The Soviet Union declared recently "a new proposal" in regard with "the limitation of the chemical weapons." This proposal, cited by the agency TASS, reiterates "the readiness for the limitation, reduction and elimination of the chemical weapons in Europe." In a rapid reply, NATO refuted this proposal, describing it as a "propaganda gesture" on the eve of the Stockholm conference on "disarmament" in Europe, which is expected to begin soon, insisting in its proposals.

Making such successive proposals, the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, in fact, aim at hiding out the armament race and at increasing the arsenals of the mass annihilation weapons. As is reported the expenditure for the chemical weapons in the new military budget of the USA reached the figure of 8 billion dollars. In the meantime, according to the foreign press, the figures of the reserves of the chemical munition of the Soviet Union have reached the figure of 800,000 tons.

U.S., USSR PLANS FOR NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED

AU151530 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 15 (ATA) -- The whole public freedom-loving opinion has been greatly enraged and has powerfully opposed the decree of the White House for the serial production of the neutron bomb.

This is one of the new offensive weapons, the most inhuman one invented until now, which merges in one the anti-human cynicism and the savage barbarism of a civilisation in decay, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in one of its articles. The bomb is being experimented in the Soviet Union too and soon it is expected to be listed in the nuclear arsenal of Moscow.

This is a further warmongering step which testifies in practice that the mutual accusations for "upsetting of equilibrium" of "military superiority" and other imperialist slogans, which have been in plenty these years, have no other aim but to project this unfrenzied [as received] armament race according to their interests, the newspaper stresses.

The chieftain of U.S. imperialism, Reagan, with the typical American arrogance, made clear that the fates, sovereignty, freedom, and the existence of the European peoples are of no value for the White House. This shows clearly that the two imperialist superpowers the USA and the Soviet Union are continuing to play with the fates of the people. Hence, it is drafted and taken shape the joint American and Soviet preparation and atomic threat to the detriment of the other peoples. It is not by chance, "ZERI I POPULLIT" points out, that the American and Soviet officials like John Hughes and Romberg, Ustinov and company, who propagate now the concepts of the war between the two superpowers on "the land belonging to nobody", precisely in Europe. [sentence as received]

The endeavor to open the new series of Soviet-American bargains throws light not only on the contradictions, but especially on the dangerous collaboration characterising the American-Soviet relations. At a time when the arsenals of all kinds of weapons are increasing, the talks at all levels are concentrated only on the contradictions in regard to the quantity of production and deployment of the weapons. This happens because on the stockpiles of the weapons they produce both Washington and Moscow have based all their policy and strategy of savage blackmail and threats to the countries and peoples of the world, the policy of expansion, rivalry and collaboration among them.

It is certain that one can expect nothing from the chieftain of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism that follow the criminal policy of aggression and war, but the escalation of this policy, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses. To this fact, the Party of Labour of Albania has pointed out with farsightedness. "The imperialist superpowers, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his work 'Imperialism and the Revolution' will remain imperialist and warmongering....". [quotation marks as received]

BRIEFS

WRITERS UNION PLENUM -- The plenum of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania met today. The plenum was also attended by personalities of the culture and arts world, officials from various institutions and publishing houses, and others. In addition, the plenum was attended by Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politubro candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee. Lazar Siliqi delivered a report on the Union's activities in 1983 and on the program for its work in 1984, in the light of the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings and in the framework of the upcoming 40th anniversary of the country's liberation. The plenum also decided to call the Third Congress of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania on 23 April 1984 in Tirana. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Jan 84 AU]

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU131550 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov attended a session of the Council of Ministers held in Sofia today. The Council of Ministers discussed the conclusions and tasks stemming from the January plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a detailed speech on the work of the government and its organs. The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on further improving the work of the government and of its organs and on consistently implementing the new economic approach and its mechanism.

ANDROPOV REPLY TO FRENCH ANTI-WAR GROUP LAUDED

AU131146 Sofia BTA in English 0935 GMT 13 Jan 84

["Good Will and Realistic Approach" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 13 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- Mr Yuriy Andropov's replies to a message by the French anti-war "The Hundred's Appeal" Movement are already known. Like in his previous declarations, this time, too, the Soviet top leader explains his stands on the problems of the war danger on the continent and in the world from the position of realism, good will and a sense of responsibility.

It is true that the fears that the obstacles at the negotiations table in Geneva have definitely stepped up the threat of a nulcear war are obvious. At the same time very resolute is the statement that the Soviet Union cannot return to Geneva once the new U.S. missiles stay on the continent, and the stand of the USA and NATO to turn the talks into a screen for their attempts to attain military superiority is unchanging.

Therefore, a positive evolution of the political atmosphere is necessary. Both the fate of the talks and the fate of peace are related to the countries' equal security. It is an illusion that things can remain unchanged with the trend of the USA and its partners trying to take the edge off the USSR in a military aspect [sentence as received]. The balance has been and remains that state of East-West relations on which alone a dialogue can be built, negotiations can be held, agreements can be reached. The Soviet Union remains a staunch champion of equal security -- this elementary and at the same time fatefully important for the world situaiton principle.

Without its observance the changes of understanding between the two worlds will inevitably decrease. The Soviet leader at the same time expresses hope and optimism that the situation created is not irreversible, and that his country will continue to be pursuing the course towards peace, detente and friendship among peoples.

If judged by Shultz' statements last night, the United States remains on old stands. Getting into full contradiction with the facts, the secretary of state made the strange statement that his country would not make any unilateral concessions to the Russians... But don't matters stand exactly the opposite!... The painful impression from Shultz' words is further increased by the fact that these words were said on the eve of his departure for the Stockholm conference.

In the presence of aggressive concepts and adventurous approaches to the world problems usually demagogy replaces realistic thinking and sound logic. The USA, unfortunately, has already entered this state.

Evidently, the main obstacle to negotiations and agreements is Washington -- a circumstance which alarms not only the proponents of peace in France but also all over the world.

FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA 15 JANUARY

AU151638 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] On 15 January Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, departed for Southeast Asia at the head of a state delegation on an official and friendly visit. The leader of our government will visit Southeast Asia at the invitation of Pham Van Dong, Central Committee Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and SRV Council of Ministers chairman; Chan Si, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK; and Kayson Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Grigor Stoichkov, members of the government, deputy ministers, and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC TALKS WITH EGYPT RESUME

AU151836 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, Jan 15 (BTA Corr) -- A session of the joint Bulgaro-Egyptian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee opened in the Egypt's capital today. The Committee's Bulgarian side is headed by Mr Tsanko Gitsov, deputy minister of foreign trade and the Egyptian side -- by Mr 'Abd al-Zaki, deputy minister of the capital investments and the international cooperation.

In the course of five days the Bulgarian delegation, in which there is a great number of top officials of a number of foreign trade organizations, will meet Egyptian ministers, chiefs of state companies and businessmen.

At the current Bulgaro-Egyptian economic talks which, after an interruption of several years will resume the work of the bilateral committee, there will be discussed the possibilities for extending the cooperation and joint production in the sphere of electrification, building, agriculture, etc.

TU OFFICIALS END TALKS WITH SFRY DELEGATION

AU131945 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 13 /BTA/ -- A delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian TU, was on an official visit to Yugoslavia on January 10-13, at the invitation of the Council of the Union of the Yugoslav Trade Unions.

The Bulgarian delegation met and had talks with a delegation of the Council of the Union of Yugoslavia Trade Unions, headed by its Chairman, Mr Stojan Stojcevski.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov was received by Mr Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the Presidency of the CC of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian guests visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia. At the meetings, which proceeded in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, both delegations estimated the positive development of bilateral relations between their trade unions at all levels and stressed that they are an important contribution to the constant extending and strengthening of the friendship and goodneighbourly relations between the working people and the peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

By expressing their great concern over the ever more aggravated international situation, the two delegations underlined the increased responsibility the trade unions bear in the struggle waged between the countries of different social systems, for a permanent peace, for disarmament and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The delegations adopted a plan for the bilateral initiatives in 1984.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 8-14 JANUARY

AU142040 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 8 to 14 January, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a plenum of the Bulgarian Tourist Union in Sofia. (1400 GMT 9 January)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Secretary, attended a joint plenum of the okrug people's council and okrug trade union organization in Silistra which dealt with economic matters. (1830 GMT 12 January)

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended in Sofia a conference of the committee for development and restoration work in Veliko Turnovo. (1600 GMT 13 January)

ANTONOV FACES RETURN TO ITALIAN PRISON

'Unfair Decision'

AU131920 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, January 13 (BTA) -- Under the headline "ungrounded and unfair decision" the correspondent of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency in Rome reports on the announcement made by the Italian News Agency ANSA, that "the court of freedom" in Rome canceled today the decision taken by investigating magistrate Ilario Martella for Sergey Antonov to be released from prison and be placed under a house arrest.

"The Court of Freedom" -- a court of appeal -- which deals with the demands for temporary releases of accused, has taken this decision after Mr Antonio Albano, deputy public prosecutor of the Republic presented to it the demand. In it Mr Albano objected to the decision taken by Mr Ilario Martella for placing Sergey Antonov under a house arrest and he wanted the decision to be canceled.

The Italian News Agency stresses that now Sergey Antonov can appeal in a 3 day term against the decision taken by the "Court of Freedom" before the Italian Court of Cassation -- the supreme instance of appeal in that country.

In this connection the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome circulated an announcement in which it is said: "This afternoon to our innocent compatriot Sergey Antonov, being taken ill in result of his detention for more than a year, in the presence of his mother and daughter, there was presented the decision taken by the 'Court of Freedom', according to which he should be taken back to prison. Antonov fell into a crisis and at present he is being rendered medical aid by Prof Ivan Temko, who is in the Italian capital for treating him.

"The embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Italy charged the lawyers Prof Giuzeppe Consolo and Adolfo Larusa to present an immediate appeal to the Court of Cassation. For the time being we do not wish to comment on the decision taken by the 'Court of Freedom'. We believe that in Italy there exist institutions and forces which are not alien to the concepts of truth and justice".

Hope for 'Common Sense'

AU131931 Sofia BTA in English 1913 GMT 13 Jan 84

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 13 (BTA) -- With indignation the Bulgarian public received the decision of the Italian court of justice to turn Sergey Antonov back to prison. This decision does not arouse indignation alone, it is arbitrary and is in flagrant variance to all the requirements of humanism.

The decision has been motivated by the allegation that Sergey Antonov is not so ill to be out of prison. Besides it is alleged that he could escape.

An expert commission of physicians with international reputation, appointed by investigating magistrate Ilario Martella, has given their opinion of Sergey Antonov's state of health. Explicitly on the basis of their finding he took the decision to change Sergey Antonov's mode of custody and to place him under house arrest.

As for the allegation that Sergey Antonov could escape, it is a challenge to a sovereign state -- Bulgaria, a country with which Italy maintains diplomatic relations and which has guaranteed that Sergey Antonov will not deviate from the concrol of the Italian authorities. Then, he is at present under the incessant and very strong round-the-clock surveillance of the Rome police.

The Bulgarian public wants to hope that common sense will prevail in Italy and that the higher court will cancel the unfair and arbitrary decision of the Court of Freedom for the return of the slandered Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov back to prison.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH IRAQ -- Sofia, Jan 10 (BTA) -- The protocol signed today at the "Aleksa Ndur Stamboliyski" temple-monument on developing the cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the General Union of Peasants in Iraq is a contribution to the deepening of the mutually advantageous relations and consolidating the friendship between the Bulgarian and Iraqi peoples. The document was signed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, first vice president of the State Council, and the chairman of the General Union of Peasants in Iraq Mr Nuri Utman ar-Rawi. Expressing their concern over the growing tension in international relations and especially over the explosion-prone situation in the Middle East, the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the General Union of Peasants in Iraq will continue to be cooperating in their activity to mobilize and activate the world democratic agrarian movement, in the struggle for peace, security and social progress, and the exchange of experience will be continued as well as the exchange of delegations. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 10 Jan 84 AU]

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH MEETING -- A consultative meeting of secretaries and high-ranking workers from youth organization central committees and leaderships from the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR, and Bulgaria was held in Sofia yesterday. Questions of cooperation, work with young students, and topical issues of the international students movement were discussed at the meeting. Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Bulgarian Komsomol Central Committee, attended the session. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 84 p 8 AU]

SOVIET WARHEAD ACCIDENT IN CSSR LAST MAY REPORTED

AU141430 Vienna KURIER in German 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] A very serious accidental explosion occurred in the CSSR close to the city of Turnov (near Jicin) in a restricted area reserved for Soviet soldiers. It seems that the warhead of a Soviet short-range missile was involved. Thirty Soviet soldiers may have died in this accident.

The mishap took place on 24 May last year. However, news about it reached the West only after months of investigation by opposition circles in the CSSR. The first indication of a possible accident was a tremor on 24 May in the Turnov area.

Rumors about an accident involving a missile warhead started to spread when the authorities began taking radiation measurements. These warheads are usually not mounted on deployed missiles, but rather are kept in underground concrete bunkers nearby.

According to opposition circles in Prague, the Prague subway network under construction will not serve exclusively for the improvement of public transportation, but will also be used for military and civil defense purposes. According to workers employed there -- who have been pledged to secrecy -- there are shelters and storerooms in the network and even an emergency hospital near the "Zelivskevo" station. Shelters for the party-state leadership are said to be under construction close to another subway section -- the line from the Moldau River to Hradcany. These shelters will be linked to the already existing ones in the rocky hills near the premier's residence.

MOTIVES OF SCHEDULED REAGAN SPEECH VIEWED

LD161058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Ragan will make a speech today on Soviet-American relations. Michal Stasz reports from New York:

It has taken 3 years for Reagan to virtually destroy the whole fragile structure of relations with the Soviet Union.

If you remember, at the beginning of his presidential term the rhetoric of rampant anticommunism gradually filtered into practical policy. Thus American policy toward the Soviet Union reached a level comparable only with the worst period of the cold war, intensified by the fact that compared with the fifties the nuclear arsenals have reached a much more dangerous level. The American president has not left a stone standing, as they say, where mutual relations are concerned.

It has gone so far, that a few days ago Reagan even accused the Soviet Union of not keeping to the SALT II agreement. If it were not such an important issue, it could be called a comedy, because it is precisely this agreement that was never ratified by the United States. It was precisely Reagan, moreover, who 4 years ago put all his weight as a candidate of the Republican Party against this agreement.

After taking office, he took one measure after another in basic conflict with the very agreement referred to, SALT II.

According to reports from Washington, today Reagan will adopt an entirely different approach to relations with the Soviet Union. He will allegedly appear restrained and constructive, and will indicate that there are possibilities to improve relations. Reagan has shown more than once that he is a good speaker, but there is no need to look for a deeper meaning behind the expected big words. His only concern will be to appear as a statesman in the eyes of Americans and their allies, in an election year, when he has spent 3 years behaving like an enraged bull in a china shop.

U.S. APPROACH TO STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ASSESSED

LD152326 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] The conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe will begin in Stockholm on Tuesday. Our colleague Josef Hora comments on the attitudes of individual countries toward this significant event.

[Hora] "There is no alternative to the policy of detente to preserve life. This is why we will do everything to ensure the most favorable conditions possible for the Stockholm conference, if it will indeed take place," the influential deputy of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, (Goran Franck), said to me this spring [as heard] before the Prague world congress. On Tuesday, that is in 2 days' time, the delegations of 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada will meet in the Swedish city, at the conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

The convening of this conference, which naturally cannot replace the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms that was deliberately broken up by the United States, is the fundamental result of the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and a great success for the socialist countries, who pushed it through with the realistic support of the neutral states, against violent oppostion from Washington. Everyone familiar with the destructive policy of the United States in Madrid must find it unbelievable that today the White House acts as if it cannot wait for the Stockholm conference. This is, however, only an apparent contradiction. Again it only demonstrates the hypocritical face of American policy, which is directly responsible for the fact, that the situation in Europe has drastically deteriorated in recent days.

Reagan's government, which knowingly bet on the maximum aggravation of international relations, is in fact at this moment doing everything it can to distract world public attention from its villainous course. For there cannot be a greater crime against humanity than deliberate preparation of a nuclear war. This is why today Washington is trying to persuade Europe that the deployment of new American offensive missiles has changed nothing; this is the reason for the various smokescreens of peace demagoguery from the White House. At the same time, all indications are that the NATO countries will also attempt to misuse the Stockholm conference to the same end. Such steps would naturally be a further betrayal of European interests.

This is precisely why the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, approach the new discussion in the multifaceted process begun in Helsinki in a very responsible manner. The active part taken by socialist countries in the name of security and peace in Europe, expressed in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and proven again this week by the proposal for the removal of chemical weapons from Europe, is a decisive and constructive contribution to the Stockholm conference as well. However, its success will depend on whether all delegations arrive in Stockholm with the same responsible attitude toward life on our continent.

"We must not miss any possibility, any opportunity for a return to the path of negotiations -- negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security," emphasized Comrade Andropov, the highest Soviet representative, in his reply to the French antiwar movement L'Appel des Cents this week. It is precisely this kind of responsibility which is far removed from the current adventurist and militarist course of the United States. Undoubtedly the Stockholm conference will also provide a testimony to this.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD142349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] A protocol was signed at a Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee session that ended today in Prague. The committee noted that the mutual exchange of goods and services continued to develop last year, evaluated conditions for their further development, and put forward proposals for broadening economic relations after 1985. The Yugoslav delegation left Prague today.

MISSILE, ARTILLERY TROOPS TRAINING DISCUSSED

LD132147 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] [Announcer] Soon our missile and artillery troops celebrate their day. Today's "Letter From the Military Service" is therefore devoted to them.

Every hour of training for these troops is marked by the combat bequest created by the Czechoslovak artillery units who fought side by side with the Soviet Army in the fight against fascism. On 15 January 1945, at Jaslo, they created by their successful joint action a tradition to which today's missile and artillery troops aspire.

On the eve of their day we went to see them, not only in the Army but also in the military colleges where future commanders are being trained. At the firing ranges the combat fame of the war period is reflected, for example, in the expert use of today's rocket launchers -- gained from the combat experience of using Katyushas. Weapons systems of strategic and operational-strategic purpose are today also part of the armament of Czechoslovak troops, which stand next to the Soviet Army in the first line of defense.

[Unidentified speaker's question] What do the new increased threats to our country and the Warsaw Pact countries mean to you?

[Second unidentified speaker's answer] It has not surprised us, and it has not found us unprepared. Our students are trained with the aim of mastering, by their deep theoretical knowledge, not only current technology but also equipment which will be introduced during their military service.

[Third unidentified speaker] It is natural that in the new order of the minister of national defense for the training year, these tasks are clearly defined. For the missile and artillery troops this naturally means, in the first place, further increase in combat readiness. We increase our combat readiness with new weaponry systems, a whole series of new equipment, automatization, and equipment based on optical electronics arriving for the Czechoslovak People's Army and the artillery and missile troops. This makes much greater demands than anything before. Our commanders and our soldiers must master this new equipment in the current situation we have just mentioned. We believe that results attained last year show that we have good commanders and well-prepared soldiers, and that they properly fulfill their tasks.

ASSEMBLY TURNS DOWN ILO DOCUMENTS RATIFICATION

AU131148 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- At a 2-day joint session of the foreign affairs committees of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly, which ended yesterday, Milan Kysely, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs, substantiated a government motion submitting to the CSSR Federal Assembly the texts of agreements, recommendations, and protocols adopted at the 68th ILO session in Geneva in 1982. The deputies endorsed the CSSR Government's stand on these documents: The government does not recommend the ratification of agreement No 157 concerning the safeguarding of the social security rights of foreign workers. There is not any significant number of foreign workers in our country, and the employment of Czechoslovak citizens abroad is on a small scale. The existing bilateral agreements are sufficient to ensure their rights. For the time being, it is also not expedient to ratify agreement No 158 concerning the termination of service and the recommendations following up on it. However, the possibility of including some of the practical stipulations of these documents in Czechoslovak legislation, especially the Labor Code will be contemplated. The third agreement, and the respective protocol, concern plantations, and the agreement thus does not apply to us.

STRICTER LAND PROTECTION MEASURES PLANNED

AU121752 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 January 1984 on page 1 carried a 1,200-word editorial headlined "Stricter Protection of Agricultural Land," which stresses the importance of arable and other land for the prosperity of a number of sectors of the national economy.

The editorial states that the "majority of the stipulations contained in the law on the protection of the agricultural land fund and the measures adopted in the 1981 government resolution are being fulfilled, even though the intensity and the quality of what has been done varies thus far. A survey has revealed that the number of requests for the acquisition of land for nonagricultural purposes has decreased and that investors have asked for smaller pieces of land and in worse quality classes." Emphasis is also being put on utilizing small fallow plots to "expand hobby gardening and so forth. All this can be documented also by concrete figures about the state of our arable and agricultural land. Thus, for example, while the average annual shrinkage of the particularly protected most fertile or meliorated land in the Sixth 5-Year Plan constituted roughly 1,500 hectares, it dropped in 1982 to 550 hectares. In the 1976-79 period, the permanent shrinkage of the agricultural land fund on the whole was, on the average, 20,094 hectares annually."

The editorial says further that also the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress emphasize that "protecting every hectare and not permitting gambling with land is in the vital interest of the entire society. Thus one must not see the protection of land as some sort of static, one-time act, as 'making order' of or 'fencing off' plots through regulations and paragraphs with the idea that later things will go on in the old way. On the contrary, this is a lasting task. The appropriate ministries and the government will control the state of the agricultural land fund and consider new proposals to perfect its protection every year," and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has emphasized some further measures aimed at protecting land, among them "stricter economic instruments which are now being prepared," the editorial says, without elaboration.

In another part, the editorial mentions that "making a hectare of reclaimed devastated land in the most difficult terrain fertile again might cost as much as Kcs100,000 nowadays," and criticizes the fact that "tens of thousands of hectares are still registered as being temporarily unused" although it is the farmers' duty to till land "or at least ensure its utilization for other agricultural purposes."

MANAGERS ACCUSED OF DISREGARDING SOCIAL INTEREST

AU131345 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 January on page 3 carries a 3,200-word article by Frantisek Zdobina entitled "A Question for Which There Is An Answer: What Should Have Priority in All Cases?" The article criticizes managers for neglecting society's interests.

The article opens by summarizing a critical speech by Jindrich Nacher at the December session of the Central Council of Trade Unions: "For many months, hundreds of railroad employees have been giving vent to their rage over the machinations surrounding fuel savings...Society is interested in the greatest possible savings, so railroad employees were trying hard to bring them about -- and a problem arose. Because the railroads consumed less diesel oil than planned, the Benzina enterprise was threatening them with fines, the bank with sanctions, and people were deprived of their bonuses.

"In the end the problem was resolved, but in approximately the same way as would have been done by the people of Kocurkov [fictitious Slovak village noted in stories for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants], J. Nacher said. From time to time, when it appears that the railroad employees will not avoid sanctions for overfulfilling the plan for diesel oil savings, they pull out the locomotive with greatest fuel consumption, join railroad cars onto it, usually at night, and have this train go several hundred kilometers, while electric locomotives take a rest...

"Diesel oil consumption then returns to the usual level, everyone rubs his hands in satisfaction that the plan for standard consumption has not been exceeded, and planners are satisfied how good their guess was. The workers and engine drivers, however, are shaking their heads in disbelief, and their blood is boiling.

"It took a number of months before this 'complicated problem' was successfully resolved. 'But who guarantees,' J. Nacher asked, 'that something similar will not occur again tomorrow or next year?'

"And is such a guarantee at all possible when we know that, for the time being, no fundamental changes in the mechanism of management are planned, that economic instruments are not omnipotent, and that none of them is capable of influencing the entire economic process on its own?"

After citing Nacher's complaints, Zdobina says that similar criticisms of disregard for social interest could be heard at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session and the subsequent CPSL Central Committee session. He quotes, for example, Rudolf Netik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, as having criticized at the CPSL Central Committee session Slovak economic production units for having envisaged in their draft plans for 1984 a 1-3 percent lower output than the directive and for having foreseen in their lower drafts lower quality than was achieved in 1983.

Zdobina goes on to say: "Something like this occurs year in, year out, on a scale that cannot be ignored. There is a tactic of concealing one's hidden reserves an endeavor to ensure for oneself an easier start into the new planning period, regardless of the consequences for others and society as a whole, and an effort to take out of the state treasury as much as possible while contributing to it as little as possible.

"This occurs year after year. How is it possible? After all, such conduct runs directly counter to the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL Congress, and all sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee devoted to economic problems, counter to declarations promising support for the party's economic and social program."

Zdobina continues by responding to the argument that the "conditions" as established by the Set of Measures force managers to adopt such tactics. He says: "Involved in shaping the Set of Measures were, to a substantial degree, also selected dirctors of enterprises and economic production units and other captains of the economy. He who attentively followed their comments and proposals could not fail to notice that even at that time they were striving -- whether consciously or for other reasons -- for the majority of advantages to go over to the side of their organizations. Only very little was said by them about the defense or accentuation of social and hence the supreme, interest. It is a pity that this phonomenon was not analyzed and evaluated for future purposes.

"It suggested that, apparently, one line of development would turn in a direction again against which eminent Soviet economists warned, and still warn: that enterprises 'began to be interested in the sum of resources acquired rather than in satisfying society's needs, and this sum became the yardstick...of economic performance. This deformation distorted the link between enterprise and social interest and weakened the political approach and its influence on production.'

"These findings of Soviet economists are of exceptional importance for us too. Many enterprises strive, first and foremost, to earn money for wages and remuneration and 'in adopting counterplans,' -- we quote from the speech by Comrade Antonin Jelinek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session -- 'only take into account that which is beneficial for their material interest.'

"The Set of Measures is not perfect, and it will hardly ever be able to claim this attribute. But this has already been said many times... The main weakness of the argument that the conditions are the culprit prompting enterprises to breach social interest is that it serves as counsel for the defense for those who lag behind, that it enables them to circumvent the priority of social interest and to give preference, instead, to the sectoral or enterprises,' and thus lower, interest."

In concluding his article, Zdobina stresses the need for a "political approach" in the economy and for a "new type of economic mode of thinking" as a prerequisite of overcoming parochialism, "local patriotism," evasion of social interest, and similar negative manifestiations. He also mentions that, owing to "disregard for social interest and lack of statesmanlike approach," several leading managers have had to leave their posts recently. According to Zdobina, this was the case of the directors of the Bukoza Vranov and Chirana Brno enterprises. Similarly motivated "cadre changes" reportedly also occurred in the Bosany tannery "and elsewhere."

BRIEFS

NEW BRATISLAVA YOUTH CHAIRMAN -- In connection with the election of J. Dvorsky as secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, the 11 January session of the Bratislava City Committee of the Socialist Youth Union relieved him of the post of chairman of the City Committee of the Socialist Youth Union and member of its Secretariat and Presidium. It elected Pavol Bernacky new chairman of the Bratislava City Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. Pavol Bernacky was born on 19 January 1954 in Hanusovice nad Toplou, studied Marxist-Leninist philosophy at the Comeniu University in Bratislava, and, after completing his studies, worked as assistant at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Comenius University. Since 1981, he has been secretary of the Bratislava City Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Jan 84 pp 1, 7 AU]

AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY RESHUFFLE -- On 11 January, Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food, installed Jan Sabik in the office of deputy Slovak minister of agriculture and food. Sabik, who has until now been federal deputy minister of agriculture and food, replaces Eugen Nemeth who, after 15 years as Slovak deputy minister of agriculture and food, was appointed general director of the Bratislava-based Slovosivo trust, a scientific and production corporation engaged in animal and plant breeding and selection. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SFRY -- The 18th session of the CSSR-SFRY Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Prague on 11 January. The CSSR delegation to the talks is headed by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and the Yugoslav by Rade Pavlovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. On the agenda is the assessment of the current state of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the possibilities of expanding it. The session will also discuss the creation of prerequisites for longer-term CSSR-SFRY economic relations after 1985, and will devote itself to issues concerning the cooperation between the two countries' central planning agencies. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

MANPOWER IN CONSTRUCTION DOWN -- The sector of construction production in the Czech lands employs about 100,000 persons at present. This is 7,000 fewer than in 1977. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

HELPING 'PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS' -- In 1983, The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's International Solidarity Fund provided "material assistance to progressive organizations" in the developing countries on the basis of requests submitted by their trade union centers. The countries that received aid were Lebanon, the PDRY, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, "and other" countries. Involved here was mostly assistance in the health and educational spheres. Medical treatment and recreation was provided to trade union officials from Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Gambia, Mali, Austria, Algeria, India, Jordan, "and from other" countries. Children of trade unionists from Cyprus, Greece, Portugal, France, and Italy spent vacations in CSSR youth camps. Three 6-week seminars were held for "trade union cadres" from Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Nigeria at the Antonin Zapotocky Central School in Prague. "For this form of assistance Kcs4.3 million was spent in the first half of 1983." [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jan 84 p 5 AU]

NEW RELAY STATION -- The second relay station for the second program went into operation in Slovakia in the last 14 days. It is situated on Krive Vrchy hill, in Hodrusa-Hamre community in the Ziar nad Hronom District. It operates on the 22d channel and improves reception in the Ziar nad Hronom and Zvolen districts. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 11 Jan 84 p 7 AU]

HONECKER CABLES ZHIVKOV ON SOFIA PLANE CRASH

LD111832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following state telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I convey to you and the relatives of those killed in the tragic plane crash our sincere condolences and deep sympathy.

FISCHER MEETS SPANISH OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

Meeting With Juan Carlos

LD131458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is on an official visit to Spain, was given an audience today by King Juan Carlos I.

Minister Fischer passed on to the Spanish head of state cordial greetings and best wishes from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and the GDR Government. In the conviction that the development of relations and better acquaintance between peoples is an important contribution to the preservation of peace and peaceful cooperation, Oskar Fischer said that the GDR is prepared to do all in its power to reduce the existing international dangers and, by deepening bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and in other areas, to make a significant contribution toward this end.

King Juan Carlos I expressed gratitude for the greetings conveyed to him and requested that cordial greetings be passed on to the GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and to the people of the GDR on behalf of the government and people of Spain and on his own behalf. He was convinced that all the preconditions exist for the all-round development of bilateral cooperation and for using the well-known great achievements of the GDR in economics, culture, sport, science, and technology for flourishing and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Thus, both states will make their contribution to securing peace, to reducing tensions in Europe, and to preventing an even more dangerous aggravation of the situation in Europe and in the world.

Talks With Moran, Agreement

LD131903 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jan (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Spain, Oskar Fischer and Fernando Moran, began official talks in Madrid on Friday. Both sides had a detailed exchange of views on the current state and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries and on international issues.

Oskar Fischer pointed to the efforts of the GDR to move forward more courageously on the existing, well-proven basis in order to achieve wider-ranging, mutually advantageous cooperation with Spain. He had noted the interest expressed by political and economic circles in Spain in learning of the opportunities for rapidly developing relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and in other areas.

Oskar Fischer stressed the readiness of the GDR to explore all the possibilities offered by Spain's political and economic development for closer, more productive cooperation.

Fernando Moran expressed his satisfaction that with the first official visit of the GDR foreign minister to Spain, a hopeful new start has been made in Spanish-GDR relations. Spain knows that the GDR is a partner with potential and one with which mutually advantageous cooperation is possible in many areas.

The Spanish foreign minister stressed that his country, like the GDR, is prepared to work toward making rapid progress in economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation. The international situation also obliges countries to have more intensive political contacts, so that these -- as the GDR believes also -- can contribute to greater understanding and to relaxing the complicated international situation. Spanish-GDR relations can make a useful contribution to shaping East-West relations.

Both ministers discussed the development of the international situation and opportunities which, in the view of Spain and the GDR, can help reduce tensions. It was noted with satisfaction that opinions are similar on a large number of issues discussed or -- as in the question of securing peace -- even the same.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that the GDR has declared the securing of peace to be the main guiding line of its foreign policy. This derives logically from its determination to do all it can to prevent a war ever again emanating from German soil. The GDR will enter in this spirit into the Stockholm conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, which begins next week.

Both ministers agreed to continue their contacts in a suitable way and to use international conferences in which the GDR and Spain take part in order to continue the exchange of views.

The invitation made by Oskar Fischer to the Spanish foreign minister to pay an official visit to the GDR was accepted with thanks.

After their talks, both ministers signed a framework agreement between the Governments of the GDR and Spain on scientific-technological cooperation and on a program of cultural and scientific cooperation.

On the same day, Oskar Fischer held meetings with the secretary of state for commerce in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Luis de Velasco Rami, the vice president of the National Industrial Institute, Julian Garcia Valverde, and with other Spanish political and social figures.

Moran, Fischer Exchange Toasts

LD131943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jan (ADN) -- During a dinner given on Friday by Fernando Moran for Oskar Fischer, the Spanish foreign minister proposed a toast in which he expressed his satisfaction with the first official visit of the GDR foreign minister to Spain. He pointed to the traditional cultural and scientific links which exist between the two countries in spite of the different social systems. The two countries have jointly set themselves the task of intensifying their relations and particularly of exploiting the great reserves in the economic and scientific-technological sphere to the advantage of both states and in the interests of peace. Foreign Minister Moran expressed his conviction that the results of this visit point the way to the future.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer noted that with the signing of important interstate treaties and programs in the scientific, technological, and cultural spheres, the GDR and Spain have taken further significant steps in the development of relations. This is in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act and is particularly important in the present aggravated international situation, Foreign Minister Fischer went on to say.

The concern over the deployment of new first-strike weapons in the Western European countries and the conviction that there is no rational alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence strengthens the GDR's determination to do all it can to avert a nuclear world war and to end the arms race. Hence the GDR is in favor of continuing dialogue with all responsible forces which want compromise. Oskar Fischer said that the GDR is just as serious about its readiness for detente as about what it must do to ensure its security.

The talks in Madrid, given the differing views on some questions, have demonstrated the agreement to work jointly and on parallel paths with existing means in order to positively influence the course of events. It is important that the GDR and Spain regard present and future relations between the two states as a stabilizing factor and declare their shared intention not only to pursue constructive cooperation to mutual advantage, but to enrich it by further measures.

Visit Ends 14 January

LD141313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1107 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid, 14 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer ended his 3-day official visit to Spain on Saturday. He was cordially seen off at Madrid-Barajas Airport by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. Speaking to journalists, Oskar Fischer, who was in Madrid at the invitation of his Spanish counterpart, emphasized that the negotiations and the detailed exchange of views on bilateral relations and international questions took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

DOHLUS ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS ON PEACE

LD141507 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna, 14 Jan (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Horst Dohlus affirmed on Saturday in Vienna "that the GDR, in close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and jointly with the other states on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states, will do everything to prevent war breaking out on German soil ever again, to deflect the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and to preserve peace." In his greetings address to the 25th Austrian CP Congress, the head of the SED Central Committee delegation said further: "We are prepared to cooperate with all forces in order to develop dialogue and cooperation in the spirit of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders." He said that the GDR and the Republic of Austria are providing an outstanding example in the positive development of their cooperation of "how, even under complicated international conditions, fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence can be developed by a constructive approach by both sides which contributes to preserving and securing peace."

Horst Dohlus emphasized the SED's firm internationalist solidarity with the Austrian Communists' struggle. He praised the persistent and consistent support by the Austrian Communists for the social and national interests of the workers of their country, for peace, disarmament, and international detente, as well as their attitude toward the socialist world, determined by proletarian internationalism. "That is also the firm basis for the close links and the joint struggle of our parties for the benefit of our nations and for peace."

HERRMANN RECEIVES MSZMP PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL

LD131338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) --Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday an MSZMP delegation headed by Erno Lakatos, head of the Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department. He informed the Hungarian guests about the party's domestic and foreign policy activities to implement the 10th party congress resolutions and about the ideological tasks associated with this.

Particularly in view of the aggravation of the international situation, the SED is consistently continuing its policy which is aimed at securing peace and the people's welfare. The current party elections graphically show how the workers of the GDR, in accordance with the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee session, are further increasing their efforts in order to prepare in a worthy fashion for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR with high achievements in all social spheres.

The talks were also attended by Heinz Geggel, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Agitation Department, and Bela Szalai, Hungarian ambassador to the GDR.

During its visit to the GDR, which lasted several days, the MSZMP delegation had an intensive exchange of views in numerous press, radio, and television establishments. It was received by Guenter Schabowski, editor-in-chief of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Klaus Gaebler, member of the Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department, for a exchange of views.

METAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD132152 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] In Berlin today, further cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the metal-processing industry was discussed. Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Lev Vasilyev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, stressed the key importance of this sector. The further successful implementation of the economic and social policy of both states depends to a considerable extent on the metal-processing industry. In developing mutually advantageous cooperation, higher labor productivity, accelerated scientific-technological progress, and the solution of foreign trade problems are important.

Another topic of discussion was the existing coordination of the economic plans for the 1986-90 period. Schuerer and Vasilyev agreed that specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the areas of engineering and electrical/electronic equipment should be deepened in this period. Bilateral cooperation will also be increased in the construction industry. This was discussed today by GDR Minister for the Construction Industry Wolfgang Junker and Ivan Ishchenko, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Construction Affairs.

YOUTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD131902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Cooperation between the fraternally allied youth organizations of the GDR and Nicaragua for 1984-85 was agreed in Berlin on Friday.

The document was signed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Fernando Cardenal, deputy coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement of Nicaragua.

During the meeting, Cardenal explained the contribution made by the youth of his country to protecting the achievements of the Sandinist revolution. In view of the undeclared war of the United States and its allies against his country, the further strengthening of the military defense capacity of his homeland is in the forefront of the political work of the youth organization. Mindful of the experiences of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, tens of thousands of young Sandinists have taken up arms and are standing ready to protect Nicaragua's freedom and independence. Eberhard Aurich gave an assurance that the members of the FDJ, the youth of the GDR, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity, will continue to stand firmly by the side of the people and the youth of Nicaragua. With their deeds in the "FDJ Drive," they are helping to preserve peace in Europe and the world.

The two sides paid tribute to the friendly relations between the FDJ and the Nicaraguan youth movement. Fernando Cardenal expressed his high regard for the work of the FDJ friendship brigade in Nicaragua and expressed gratitude for the solidarity of GDR Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers who sent toys for the children of Nicaragua. Eberhard Aurich and Fernando Cardenal discussed measures for further strengthening the movement of anti-imperialist solidarity with peoples in the world fighting for their national independence and social progress, and measures for the preparation of the 12th world youth and students' games in Moscow.

SED OFFICIALS ATTEND KREIS DELEGATE CONFERENCES

LD142133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0857 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN) -- A further 102 SED Kreis delegate conferences started on Saturday. Together they form a major exchange of experiences concerning party work in realizing the resolutions of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting and in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo are taking part in numerous conferences: Hermann Axen in Senftenberg (Cottbus Bezirk); Werner Felfe in Prenzlau (Neubrandenburg Bezirk); Kurt Hager in the GDR Academy of Sciences; Joachim Herrmann in Altenburg (Leipzig Bezirk); Erich Mueckenberger in Guestrow (Schwerin Bezirk); Konrad Naumann in Berlin-Mitte; Horst Sindermann in Merseburg (Halle Bezirk); Harry Tisch with the central trade union organs in Berlin; Paul Verner in Zwickau-Stadt (Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk); Werner Jarowinskiy in Sonnenberg (Suhl Bezirk); Margaret Mueller in Roebel (Neubrandenburg Bezirk); Guenter Schabowski in Rathenow (Potsdam Bezirk); and Gerhard Schuerer in Rochlitz (Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk).

KRENZ ADDRESSES PARTY DELEGATE CONFERENCE

LD132105 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] According to Egon Krenz, the GDR has at its disposal an army that reliably cooperates in maintaining peace. The Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee made this remark today at the party delegate conference at the Ernst Thaelmann Land Forces Officers' Academy in Loebau. He paid tribute specifically to the new commitments with which the changed combat conditions are being faced there, so that good performances will be achieved in training, education, and research. It is a historic achievement by the Soviet Union and its allies to have created a military-strategic balance that will never again give imperialism the chance to turn back the wheel of history.

BANKERS MEET IN PARIS TO DISCUSS DEBTS

LD131144 Warsaw PAP in English 1108 GMT 13 Jan 84

[By PAP correspondent Marek Ostrowski]

[Text] Paris 12 Jan -- A meeting of representatives of a dozen or so commercial banks, members of the consultative committee of a numerous group of Western private banks that had given credits to Poland, has opened here. The committee is to (?work out a common) stand of the group before another meeting with representatives of Poland to discuss the rescheduling of the repayment of the current debt. Since 1981, Poland and private banks have already signed three successive agreements on how to repay the debt. They concerned only annual periods. Today, banking circles speak about an attempt to negotiate a broader, (?longer-) term agreement.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

LD151536 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna 14 Jan -- In his address here today to the participants in the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, the chairman of the PUWP delegation, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Kazimierzi Barcikowski, conveyed the wishes of the fruitful debates from the PUWP CC, the CC first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and all Polish communists. He assured those gathered that in their struggle for the implementation of basic social rights, for democracy, peace and detente they could count on full solidarity of their Polish comrades

Dealing with Polish problems, the speaker emphasized that crisis tendencies in the Polish economy had been overcome. The PUWP has been consolidating its ranks. The socialist structures of the state have also been consolidating. The programme of agreement with all the patriotic forces of the Polish nation has been consistently implemented.

Pointing to the invaluable economic assistance and support rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the speaker said that Poland likewise highly valued the trust, understanding and internationalist solidarity showed her by other fraternal parties including the Communist Party of Austria.

Kazimierz Barcikowski went on to say that the current international situation stirred serious concern in Poland. The world faces the threat of a new stage of the arms race and of a global nuclear confrontation. The commencement by the U.S. Administration of the deployment of new sorts of nuclear missiles affected the existing balance of forces, created a peril for the world and damaged the basis of the disarmament talks between the USSR and the U.S. The struggle against the threat to world peace is a duty of all the communists. In this struggle we unite with all the forces of common sense in the world, said Barcikowski, and went on to emphasize that Poland had been and was an important factor of the peace order in Europe and the world.

In conclusion, Barcikowski expressed his conviction that cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Austria, which serves the interests of both nations, would further consolidate and develop.

OLSZOWSKI OUTLINES CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY

LD152251 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 14 Jan -- PUWP Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski presented current Polish foreign policy lines at a voivodship PUWP report-election conference in Wloclawek today.

Stefan Olszowski said that the present state of tension poses a real threat to peace and (?world) security for (?the first) time since the cold war period.

The whole responsibility for aggravating international situation falls on the American Administration. Conducted under the slogans of anti-communist crusade, its [words indistinct] is based on the strivings to undermine the post-war Yalta-Potsdam territorial and (?political) order in Europe, to set up a global anti-socialist coalition, to interfere in (?this internal) affairs of the socialist states.

Together with the USSR and other socialist countries, Poland, is doing everything to prevent the violation of (?strategic) equilibrium, to (?reverse) this dangerous development of events. Despite the opposition of West European societies, the first cruise and Pershing missiles were introduced there, destroying the foundations for continuing the Geneva negotiations.

Poland is a potential target of an attack with Eurostrategic arms. Therefore, we endorse the decisions aiming to protect the security of the socialist states.

The undermining and questioning of the Yalta-Potsdam Agreements in the current [words indistinct] our divided continent testifies to a lack of realism and constructive approach to the question of security of peaceful order in postwar Europe and the world. All endeavours of this kind aggravate the already tense situation, (?sow) disquiet and deepen distrust. Our reason of state dictate us to see them in close connection with reinvigoration of the revanchist forces in the FRG. These forces are exploiting the cold war course of the American Administration for their own politically irresponsible and dangerous ends.

In the climate of East-West confrontation, there is an increasing number of pronouncements by FRG politicians and attacks on the December 7, 1970, treaty, which is fundamental for our mutual relations.

Brandishing the slogan of the right to self-determination, the FRG is simultaneously striving to force the reunification concepts through, which means the incorporation of the GDR.

An element which compounds international tension is the U.S. use of economic instruments as means of political pressure. The restrictions imposed on economic relations with Poland have not achieved the planned political goals.

The speakers stressed that imperialism is using the tactic of transplanting ideological confrontation on international relations as an instrument of intensifying confrontation with the socialist states.

Such a policy of the West slowed down the dynamics of the detente process, including the CSCE process. Only the consistent attitude of the socialist delegations and the constructive approach of the European neutral and nonaligned states brought about the positive ending of the Madrid CSCE meeting and produced agreement on calling up the conference in Stockholm on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

This conference is about to take place in the result of the initiative of the socialist states, said Minister Olszowski. This is also cause for Poland's special satisfaction.

Poland is determined to make a constructive contribution to the debates of the Stockholm conference. In the achievement of good atmosphere of debates and concrete results of the conference we see a means leading to the implementation of one of the key goals of the Polish foreign policy, that is to ensure peaceful conditions for the state's favourable development, to restore the conditions of detente, to strengthen European security.

We will place a special stress on eliminating the possiblity of using [word indistinct] in European relations, to emphasize the weight of the significant idea of agreement between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states on non-use of military forces and preservation of peaceful relations. For Poland, a state in the heart of Europe and in particular jeopardy in case of any European conflict, the limited possibility of the use of force in European relations is of special importance.

We will also confirm our interest in the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons on the European Continent, the limitation of military expenditures and other moves serving to diminish the tension in Europe.

We would like the Stockholm conference to open the process of return to the conditions of European security, to normal international cooperation. But we are aware that the conference in Stockholm cannot replace the platforms for disarmament negotiations that recently have been reduced drastically in the result of the American policy of armaments.

FINANCE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

LD152222 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] The high level of foreign debt is today one of Poland's main economic problems. A correspondent of RZECZPOSPOLITA newspaper talked to Zbigniew Karcz, head of the international department of the Ministry of Finance, about the means of getting out of this situation and Poland's relations with international finance organizations.

Describing Poland's payments situation, Z. Karcz noted the difference in regard to CEMA member-countries and capitalist countries.

Where the socialist countries are concerned, Poland's debts to them are great, but not excessive. It is of the essence that the structure of turnover with the USSR (for it is only regarding that country that one can speak of serious debts) be unusually favorable for the Polish economy, since it is a matter of delivering raw materials, fuel, and production materials. Finally -- and this is very important -- while indebtedness to the USSR remains, mechanisms for rapid growth of exports to that country and the other socialist countries have been put into motion in the Polish economy, which provides the opportunity to bring trade turnover into balance in the future. Poland's total debt to the USSR at the end of 1983 stood at about 3 billion rubles, and more than $1 billion. [sentence as received]

As far as the other CEMA member-countries are concerned, Poland's trade turnover with them is, in principle, in a state of balance. There is only an occasional temporary debit or credit. For example, last year there arose a negative balance [passivnoye saldo] in trade with the CSSR and GDR. There are small surpluses [prevysheniye] in trading with the rest of the countries.

In financial relations with countries, which are calculated in Western currency, Poland, as is known, is experiencing serious payment difficulties. However, a number of steps that have been taken have yielded positive results. First, we have managed to reduce by two-thirds the import of grain and fodder, as a result both of a better harvest and of a lower level of consumption. Second, while the import of materials necessary to the economy has been maintained at as high a level as possible, import of industrial equipment has been radically limited.

Joining international financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the International Development Bank [IDB] could be one of the ways of improving the country's financial situation.

In November 1981 Poland requested membership in both these organizations. Of course, no one fostered illusions that membership in these organizations would solve all our problems, Z. Karcz noted. However, we have proceeded from the fact that this would be a subsidiary factor that meets the economic interests of both Poland and our creditors. Joining the IMF entails certain economic restrictions. In the view of Z. Karcz, "They would not be more rigorous than the ones we have applied ourselves. I have already repeatedly told my interlocutors in the IMF that we are not afraid of the economic conditions stipulated by the Monetary Fund. After all, the government's policy is aimed at restoring the financial balance and reducing the budget deficit. Moreover, for the second year running we have been receiving a surplus of export over import. This was not an easy matter, nor was fitting each program in with existing conditions. In the next few years we intend to invest capital mainly in the production of export output and the development of agriculture and the mining industry. However, the further development of these spheres of the economy depends on additional credit aid and the growth of the present level of capital investments."

A limitation of capital investments would threaten Poland with a deepening of the technological gap and with the decapitalization of basic production assets. In this respect IMF membership and the general normalization of financial relations with all creditors, including with the international financial organizations, should alleviate access to these new production factors for the PPR.

To a question about the possibilities of a positive completion of the talks on Poland joining the IMF and the IDB, Z. Karcz replied: (?I am) an optimist and (?I believe) that there are possibilities for a positive solution to this matter even in 1984.

This matter has been dragging on as a result of political pressure which has nothing to do with the principles of the activities of the IMF and the IDB. There are certain signs that indicate that the chief member-countries of these organizations are examining the possibility of revising their position. If this were not to happen, damage would be caused not only to us but to our partners. This would testify to direct political interference in the activity of an organization that does not set itself political aims and that, in accordance with its charter, just as other organizations associated with the UN, is open to all countries of the world, the representative of the PPR Ministry of Finance said in conclusion.

NESTOROWICZ ON DECLINE OF EXPORTS TO WEST

LD131146 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 Jan -- Last year Polish sales to socialist countries grew by 10 per cent and to capitalist nations by 9 per cent, against the preceding year, but imports from the West were a disappointing 8 per cent short of the target, Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz told a conference of foreign trade officials, managers, and representatives here today.

Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, who chaired the debate on a strategy to further boost Polish exports in years ahead, said that "a success on foreign markets is possible only when an export offer is not a work of chance, but a factor of the search for the best possible position in the international division of labour."

Last year, Polish firms registered a fall in their Western sales of products of the electroengineering industry, chiefly due to a shortage of vital imports, Minister Nestorowicz said. He stressed that exchanges with industrial capitalist states were seriously hampered by the West's economic-financial blockade against Poland.

In view of that, economic officials urged a more vigorous search for export-boosting factors within the Polish economy.

Minister Nestorowicz said foreign trade had gone through a marked change in its geographic structure, with the socialist states' share in Polish exports to stay at a high 48 per cent and in Polish imports reaching 58 per cent this year.

Vice-Premier Obodowski summed up the conference by saying that in the face of political pressure from the West, "it is necessary to further expand cooperation ties with developing and non-aligned nations."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD131953 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers today has preliminarily assessed the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks during 1983. The basic tasks of the central plan for last year have been fulfilled, and in many fields even exceeded. Labor efficiency has increased, the drop in the living standards has been halted, and a certain progress in improving the market supplies has been achieved, although acute shortages of many items are still felt. There will be more about the results for last year in a later part of the news.

Next the Council of Ministers considered and approved the draft bill on foundations. This legislative initiative of the government is aimed at filling the gap in the existing legal system. According to the authors of the draft law, the (?institution of foundations) [passage indistinct] is intended to contribute towards a liberation of the social initiative of individuals and groups for socially useful purposes in accordance with the fundamental interests of the state and the community. In the proposed solutions the linkage of a guarantee of the full respecting of the will of the fund donor [fundator] with the protection of the basic social, economic, and constitutional interests of the state is recognized as a fundamental assumption. The draft law on foundations will soon be submitted to the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers heard a report from the minister for labor, wages, and social affairs and the minister for prices on the course of the meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee on Trade Union Affairs with representatives of the national trade union organizations devoted to the proposals for the food price rises and to the methods of compensating for their effects among the economically weakest social groups. The Council of Ministers instructed both minister-rapporteurs to analyze some proposals by the trade unionists.

The full text of the communique from the Government Press Office will be carried by tomorrow's press.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES TU'S, APPOINTS NEW ENVOY

LD131142 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 Jan -- The Council of State met here today to discuss a report on its last year's activity and adopt a programme of work for this year.

The Council of State got acquainted with the information on the development of trade unions and stated that legal bases which had been created were well used to revive the trade union movement. [Words indistinct] progress was made in this field: Trade unions affiliate about 4 million members now and the setting up of national trade union organizations assumed a general character. The Council of State issued permissions for 72 national trade union organizations to start operating before the date provided for by the law.

The Council of State voiced appreciation for the growing activity of trade union organizations in taking up various moves to improve industrial crews' working and living conditions and for an ever greater sense of co-responsibility for the results of industrial plants' operation.

Trade unions' stand has a bearing on shaping the state's social policy already today. The practice of the authorities' consultations with trade unions on significant draft decisions becomes consolidated. This is reflected by the recent talks on draft price changes.

Taking into account trade unions' opinions and a penetrating reaction to their remarks and postulates is a statutory duty of every state body. [Words indistinct] board of control, commissioned by the Council of State, is expected to control [words indistinct] plant organizations and the observance of principles of the Law on Trade Unions.

The Council of State will support initiatives launched by trade unions [words indistinct] their position and intensify activity.

The Council of State appointed Jozef Urbanowicz Poland's ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic.

MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE ISSUES 1983 DATA

LD132140 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 13 Jan -- The generated national income was greater last year than in the previous one for the first time since 1978 as a result of higher industrial and building-assembly production and higher plant production, according to some initial data on Poland's socio-economic situation in 1983 published by the Main Statistical Office (GUS).

The solid production of socialized industries in fixed prices in 1983 was higher by 6.7 per cent than in the previous year, the production of extractive industries going up by 2.3 per cent and that of processing industries by 7.1 per cent. When compared with the year 1979 the sold production of specialized industries was lower than 10.3 per cent.

Production was higher than in the year before in all branches of the industry except for the fodder and waste-processing industries.

Targets of the Central Annual Plan for the year 1983 in the field of the sold production were accomplished in 103.0 per cent.

In agriculture crops of a majority of cultivated plants were higher than in 1983. Crops of grains amounted to about 22.1 million tonnes and were higher by 4.4 per cent and crops of potatoes amounted to about 34.5 million tonnes and went up by 7.9 per cent. Crops of sugar beets amounted to about 16.4 million tonnes and were higher by 7.3 per cent while those of rape and turnip amounted to about 0.6 million tonnes and went by 27.0 per cent.

The procurement of grains from the 1983-harvest amounted to about 4.6 million tonnes by the end of last December and was higher by about 68 per cent than that in the same period of the year before. The procurement of potatoes was higher by about 32 per cent while that of sugar beets by over 8 per cent. The procurement of animals for slaughter in 1983 was lower than that in the year before by 6.7 per cent. At the end of last year, the fall in the procurement of pigs for slaughter aggravated but the procurement of poultry for slaughter has been on the increase since last August. The procurement of milk went up by 14.9 per cent as compared with 1982 while that of eggs went down by 4.5 per cent.

137,700 apartments were completed by the socialized housing construction, which means that the number of completed flats went up by 5.4 per cent as compared with 1982.

Top annual targets of the central annual plan were accomplished in 118.9 per cent in respect of both the number of finished apartments and their living space.

In foreign trade in 1983 Polish exports, in current prices, went up by 9.5 per cent and imports by 10.6 per cent as compared with 1982.

Foreign trade targets of the Central Annual lan for 1983 were accomplished in 101-5 per cent in exports and in 96.8 per cent in imports.

In turnover with non-hard currency countries, Poland's exports went up by 10.1 per cent and imports by 11.7 per cent against the 1982 figures. The surplus of imports over exports in trade with non-hard currency countries, including mainly the USSR, towards the end of 1983 was higher by 300 per cent as compared with 1982.

In turnover with hard-currency countries Poland's exports went up by 8.8 per cent and imports by 9.2 per cent as compared with 1982. The surplus of exports over imports in trade with hard-currency countries was higher by 8 per cent than in 1982.

In foreign trade in 1983, unfavourable relations were maintained between Polish export and import prices.

Money incomes in 1983 were higher by 24.7 per cent than in 1982, remuneration for work (compensations inclusive) going up by 25.6 per cent.

In 1983, the expenditures of the population increased by 31.3 per cent against the 1982 figure, while the expenditures for commodities alone increased by 29.8 per cent. The population's money resources amounted to 1736.8 billion zlotys at the end of December 1983 and were higher by 291.9 billion zlotys than at the end of 1982. The growth of money resources was lower by 102.9 billion zlotys than in 1982.

Deliveries of rationed goods eliminated market disruptions while the supply of vegetables, fruit, milk, cottage cheese, and sour cream was maintained at a satisfactory level. Also, the supply of numerous other foodstuffs excluded from rationing has improved.

Compared to 1982, an improvement was noted in the last year's deliveries of various consumer goods and durables, like washing machines, refrigerators, cars, and fabrics. But even substantial increases of their deliveries were not sufficient to meet present demand aggravated by accumulated shortages of the past years.

PRON COUNCIL DEBATES DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

LD141925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] The results of the social consultations on the assumptions of the draft electoral law for people's council elections and the main directions of the activity of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] this year have been discussed at a meeting of the PRON National Council. A resolution was passed concerning the stand of the council on the assumptions of the draft electoral law that will be conveyed to the Council of State. It was stressed that the selection of the candidates for councillor should meet the criteria of a rigorous moral and professional assessment and that the real administrators of their own area, town, or countryside, should be selected. These matters will be the subject of a conversation with Jerzy Grzybczak, which we will broadcast later this evening.

Presenting the draft of the main directional trends of PRON activity, Professor Marian Orzechowski stated that they embrace all matters connected with streamlining the functioning of the state; with greater participation of society in its government; with the increase in civic awareness and in social responsibility for the country's destiny; with counteracting the effects of the moral and social crisis; and also with the protection of human health, the struggle for maintaining peace, and the development of international cooperation.

Passes Resolution

LD151113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] With the adopting of the PRON position on the draft people's council electoral law assumptions, the session of the PRON National Council came to an end.

The document states that the assumptions contain many new solutions and proposals that were accepted during the broad consultation encompassing almost 1 million citizens. They include in particular: the principles of selecting candidates for councillor, principles involving a considerable amount of social consultation; the institution of electoral colleges reflecting the coalition method of wielding power; the possibility of going to court over the election of a councillor or over the validity of the election; as well as the procedure for recalling councillors.

The National Council proposed certain modifications to the assumptions concerning, among other things, the establishing of colleges at the primary level; expanding the number of organizations having the right to submit candidates; and specifying the procedure for carrying out pre-electoral meetings. Moreover, it has been acknowledged as desirable to place on the electoral list two candidates for each place as well as to create constituencies with a small number of mandates [mandat].

It was also stated that most of the participants in the consultation have come out in favor of direct elections. The stance of the PRON National Council, as well as the detailed results of the consultation, will be submitted to the Council of State.

FORMER RADIO, TV HEADS RECEIVE SENTENCES

LD131228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Our reporter Ewa Hajne has just returned from the Warsaw Voivodship court with a recording of the sentencing of former radio and television leaders at the end of a 2-year trial. The verdict was pronounced by Judge Michal Kulczycki:

[Begin recording] Under Articles 66, 67, and 70 of the Penal Code, joint prison sentences, fines determined by Penal Code regulations, deprivation of public rights and prevention from holding leading posts in state and public institutions are passed on:

Maciej Szczepanski: 8 years imprisonment, Z300,000 fine, deprivation of public rights for 5 years, barred from holding leading posts in state and public institutions for 5 years;

Eugeniusz Patyk: joint penalty of 7 years imprisonment, Z300,000 fine, deprivation of public rights for 5 years, barred from holding leading posts in state and public institutions for 5 years;

Zbigniew Liszyk: 1 year 8 months imprisonment, Z50,000 fine, deprivation of public rights for 2 years, barred from holding leading posts in state and public institutions for 3 years.

The prison sentences will be reduced by period of provisional detention for Maciej Szepanski from 15 October 1980 until 13 January 1984; Eugenjusz Patyk from 10 October 1980 until 13 January 1984; Zbigniew Liszyk from 15 April 1981 until 29 April 1982. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS JOURNALISTS SEMINAR

LD132315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has had a meeting with the participants in a 2-day seminar for the editors in chief of the central editorial offices of the press, radio and television as well as for leading publicists and reporters. During the meeting the experience, role and tasks of the journalistic milieu, the factors conditioning an increase in its influence on the formation of (?active) attitudes in the community and other topics were discussed. In his speech Wojciech Jaruzelski viewed the problems raised in the discussion and replied to journalists' questions.

GLEMP DEPARTS FOR ROME 16 JAN ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD160918 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp today left for a 3-day visit to Rome to meet Pope John Paul II. Before his departure from Warsaw the cardinal said that his talks with the pope will concern the current affairs of the motherland and the Church, and there are many topics. The visit, he added, mainly concerns Church affairs.

BRIEFS

USSR RAW MATERIAL DELIVERIES -- Deliveries of Soviet raw materials for the needs of our economy continued to be offloaded at the Polish railroad "dry port" of Malaszewicze in Biala Podlaska Voivodship on 7 January. The supplies consist mainly of cotton, iron ore, metals, and fuel oils. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

VERDET SALUTES DELEGATES AT AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

AU151831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 15/1/1984 -- On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative at the Congress of the Commmunist Party of Austria, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed a cordial salute to the delegates, to all the Communists and working class in Austria.

The Romanian Communists, the working people in Romania follow with feelings of sympathy and great interest the activity carried out by the Communist Party of Austria to safeguard the interests of the working people, for peace, detente, disarmament and strengthening of the international collaboration, reads the address of salute that also expresses satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties. Stressing that in the positive evolution of these relations a decisive part has been played by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Muhri, the speaker expressed the belief that these relations, based on fully equal rights, and mutual respect of each party's right to work out selfdependently its political line, and on noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, would further develop to the interest of a deeper and diversified collaboration between the two parties as also between Romania and Austria, to the advantage of both peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

After referring to certain aspects of the international life and to the stance of the RCP and Romania as far as they are concerned, the speaker said: Setting out from the need to strengthen the unity of the political forces on a national and international scale in view of promoting a climate of detente, collaboration and peace, the Romanian Communist party will work further to develop its collaboration and solidarity with all the communist parties, with the socialist, social-democratic and other democratic parties and progressive forces everywhere.

He wished the congress full success in the implementation of the resolutions and targets they would endorse, in the future activity of the Communist Party of Austria to the interest of implementation of the aspirations of the working people in Austria, in the struggle for peace, understanding and collaboration among all the peoples.

Meeting With CP Chairman

AU151827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 15/1/1984 -- Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [CPA], received Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP at the 25th Congress of the CPA.

On the occasion, on behalf of RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, Franz Muhri was conveyed warm congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the CPA.

The CPA chairman asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed warm congratulations.

Evoking the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and CPA, the sides expressed the joint wish to further develop them to the interest of the two countries, of peace and socialism.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on certain problems of the communist and working class movement and of the international life.

PUNGAN VISITS NEPAL, MEETS KING BIRENDRA

AU131846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Katmandu AGERPRES 13/01/1984 -- Messages were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the king of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, during the reception by the Nepalese sovereign of Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, aspects were approached of the bilateral relations as well as international questions of mutual interest.

The king of Nepal was highly appreciative of President Nicoale Ceausescu's contribution to the efforts towards halting the arms race, towards general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, the peaceful negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts, the eradication of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the democratization of international relations.

Starting from the special importance of the summit dialogue, King Birendra accepted the invitation of paying an official visit to Romania together with Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi and invited, in his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Nepal.

The date of the visits are to be subsequently established through diplomatic channels.

Talks With Ministers

AU141331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1144 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Katmandu AGERPRES 14/1/1984 -- During the official visit he is paying to Nepal, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted talks with Nepalese Prime Minister L.B. Chand, with the ministers of commerce, agriculture, natural resources and energy and with other officials and businessmen.

On the occasion possibilities have been identified to enhance the trade and to initiate cooperation ventures in machine building, electric power, oil industry, light industry and agriculture.

Vasil Pungan and N.D. Bhatta, minister of commerce of Nepal, signed a trade and payments agreements between Romania and the Kingdom of Nepal.

SPANISH COALITION LEADER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU142014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/1/1984 -- Manuel Fraga Iribarme, leader of the Federacion de Alianza Popular of Spain, arrived in Bucharest on Saturday evening. The Spanish guest will pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Organization of Socialist Democracy and Unity during which he will conduct talks with political personalities and executives of ministries.

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS

AU132022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/01/1984 -- The eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian commission of cultural collaboration held in Bucharest over January 11-13 analysed the evolution of exchanges between the two countries in culture and education. The document signed at the end of the session expresses both sides' wish to further develop their collaboration in those fields for a better mutual knowledge of cultural assets and of the achievements scored by the two countries in socialist construction. In that respect, measures were covenanted to mark, in Hungary, the 49th anniversary of the Romanian anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation as well as the anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination in Romania.

The session of the joint Romanian-Hungarian commission of cultural collaboration proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

At the end of the session, the Hungarian chief delegate was received by Suzana Gidea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education.

PEAK COAL PRODUCTION FORECAST FOR 1984

AU131152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/1/1984 -- The year 1984 is announced to be a peak stage in Romania's coal extraction. After last year's 18 per cent growth of the net coal production as compared to 1982, plans provide for 1984 a 38.8 per cent growth as compared to 1983, virtually the highest growth rate of coal extraction ever, this being significant for the importance Romania attaches to developing her own base of raw materials and energy. This year extraction is to amount to 61.7 million tons net coal.

The very great tasks set for this vital sector of the national economy will be achieved through improvements in organization of production, generalization of the overall piece-rate agreement and through expansion of mechanization and commissioning of new capacities. The lignite mines and open-pit quarries have a strong technical base and high-efficiency tools. Important targets set for this year are the efficient use of technology and use of the work time to a considerably greater extent. As concerns the new productive capacities, their contribution to the lignite production this year will stand at 14 percent. New capacities will start producing on an industrial scale in Oltenia's coal fields, in the Gorj, Mehedinti, and Vilcea zones. Some 80 per cent of the planned growth of the lignite production, as compared to last year, will be the result of new capacities turned productive. The growth of production envisaged for 1984 in the whole coal industry will be nearly entirely the result of measures of labour productivity enhancement.

The results the miners in the country's great coal fields have achieved since the very first decade of January prove that the year has opened under favourable auspices. According to the relevant ministry, conditions are created at all mining units for a rhythmical full implementation of the coal extraction programmes.

MOJSOV ON WORLD TENSION, STOCKHOLM CSCE

LD140015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2105 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The international relations at the outset of 1984 indicate that a very uncertain year is beginning. We hope that the intensification of tension in the world reached its climax in 1983 with the new deployment of missiles on European soil within the framework of the final act of the long struggle about how to disrupt or redistribute the balance of military forces.

This was stated tonight by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, during his meeting with foreign journalists accredited to Yugoslavia.

The dialogue between the great powers has been suspended. The negotiations around two tables in Geneva and around one in Vienna have stopped. Cold war accusations about the existing situation are being voiced. Tension has again increased around all hotbeds of crisis in the world. Not one acute hotbed of crisis has been solved and all the existing ones are being fanned, Mojsov said.

Describing the present world situation, the federal secretary drew attention to the great difficulties in the world economy which, compared with the previous years, are affecting not only the developing countries but almost all states, including the most developed.

There are, however, some encouraging signs, Mojsov said. The economy will be revived but the question is whether this will be a constant process or just a momentary phenomenon in the most developed part of the world. In the meantime, the debts of the developing countries alone have exceeded the total funds which these countries receive from the international financial institutions or as aid.

We are not entering the new year on a very cheerful note but we hope that the tension has reached its climax and that this year will see possibilities being considered for resuming negotiations on solving the problems burdening the world.

As a nonaligned country, Mojsov said, Yugoslavia firmly strives for a reduction of tension in the world, for the resumption of the dialogue, and for a concrete solution to problems which are causing the crises.

The hope that things will get better is reflected in the forthcoming conference in Stockholm. Beginning 17 January, the delegations of all countries that participated in the Helsinki Conference, 35 states of Europe and North America, will try to build a new atmosphere of confidence and security.

From the very beginning, Mojsov said, Yugoslavia has supported the initiative that this conference on security and disarmament in Europe should begin at the level of ministers and not experts, because it is an encouraging sign if the main actors on the scene continue to be diplomats and not generals.

Another initiative is in the forefront at the beginning of this year -- the meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in Athens with the purpose of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Lazar Mojsov pointed out that this meeting is not taking place at the best time, when there is saber rattling on all sides and when new deadly weapons are being deployed in and around our areas. However, he said, by it we wish to emphasize our orientation that there should be peace and cooperation in this part of the world.

Mojsov spoke about all hotbeds of crisis, especially in the Middle East, the Palestinian question, the Gulf war, the wars in Africa, and the crisis in Latin America, emphasizing Yugoslavia's basic commitment to seeking just solutions and ways out through dialogue and negotiations.

He emphasized the great role played by the nonaligned countries and as an example listed the successful action by a group of nonaligned ministers in stopping the fraticidal battle among the Palestinians in Tripoli. We shall support, he said, all those who will seek new ways for peaceful and just solutions within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations. We shall also support all initiatives to break the deadlock in the forgotten North-South dialogue.

Only dialogue and negotiations can solve world problems. There is no other way because otherwise the world will face a catastrophe and self-destruction, Mojsov said.

Lazar Mojsov drew the attention of the foreign journalists to the fact that Yugoslavia's international activity will be very intensive this year. By such work, Yugoslavia has proved that it maintains good relations with all factors on the world scene. Already this month, Mojsov recalled, Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz will be our guest and the Olympics in Sarajevo will mark the next meeting of some world statesmen.

Departs for Stockholm

LD151643 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade January 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today (Sunday) left for Stockholm where he will head the Yugoslav delegation at the conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe.

Mojsov is expected to address the participants on the second day of this significant gathering in the Swedish capital. The conference opens on January 17. The Yugoslav public meanwhile awaits the opening with exceptionally keen interest. Belgrade's conviction is that in the first stage of the conference the participants will agree on a system of measures which will help to strengthen confidence-building and security, revive detente and create better overall conditions for disarmament talks in Europe. It is therefore believed here that the Stockholm conference is a suitable framework for seeking a way out of current tensions in Europe and the rest of the world.

FORTHCOMING ATHENS BALKAN MEETING DISCUSSED

AU160830 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Dragan Petrovic commentary]

[Text] Everybody who has had difficult times in the past usually looks forward to the future and its prospects. This is to some extent true for the Balkan peoples, whose fate has always been tied up with the war games of European or world powers. Can the Balkans -- a microcosm of the world which manifests all its divisions -- be freed of the most horrible weapons at a time when a new wave of nuclearization is rolling over Europe? Can the peoples of the Balkans discuss measures of confidence, security, cooperation, and friendship at a time when accusations are being countered by accusations and threats by even worse threats?

Ensuring equal cooperation and freeing the Balkans from destructive weapons is not a simple process, of course, not only because of the presence of strong factors and influences from outside the Balkans, but also because conflicting international positions are more acute in the Balkans than anywhere else in the world.

Two of the Balkan countries belong to the East European military alliance and two to the opposing Western bloc. One Balkan country is self-isolated. Another one -- Yugoslavia -- is nonaligned.

Some of these countries, it is said, have no nuclear weapons on their territories; others, however, do. There also exist unresolved problems that limit bilateral cooperation. There are even indications that one could respond to Comiso with missiles in Bulgaria. There is Enver Hoxha's Albania which accepts neither the Helsinki or the inter-Balkan agreements. There is also the decision of Turkey not to send a delegation to the meeting in Athens.

Nevertheless, despite or perhaps because of these divergencies, the peoples of the Balkans can and must try -- especially at a time like the present -- to support the fragile pillars of world peace through friendly dialogue and continued cooperation. They can and must do it, for they are aware -- some more than others -- that to undermine stable inter-Balkan relations and to abandon the initiative to others can only be in the interest of factors outside the Balkans: Tragic experiences of the recent and distant past have shown that they do not care much about this region. This is also shown by the powder-keg label and the term "Balkanization," which in international relations means divide and rule.

Many things have changed in this part of the world since that time. One of the changes is the creation of a new Yugoslavia, which is certainly an important achievement in the sphere of Balkan politics. Independent, nonbloc and nonaligned Yugoslavia shows with its daily activities that it is always interested in peace and security on its own borders and on the borders of its neighbors. Such a Yugoslavia, by its position and by being without nuclear weapons, is in itself a kind of a nuclear-free zone, and it has accepted the meeting of experts in Athens as an opportunity for a broader exchange of opinions and a harmonization of the efforts of the Balkan countries in elaborating the idea of the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in a Balkans without nuclear weapons. Yugoslavia especially values the fact that the measures to strengthen cooperation, trust, and security in this region have been given the highest priority in the agenda of the Athens meeting. However, it is still too early to predict the results of talks on the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. But the very fact that the Balkan countries are building their common interests in connection with this issue is encouraging and very important. Clearly, an encouraging event in the Balkans is an encouragement for Europe.

TURKEY'S EVREN STOPS OVER BRIEFLY IN ZAGREB

LD151406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- Kenan Evren, president of the Turkish Republic, stopped over briefly at Zagreb airport today en route to Morocco, where he is to take part in the work of the Islamic conference. The eminent guest was greeted by and briefly engaged in cordial conversation with Jaksa Petric, member of the Croatian presidency, and president of the republican council for international relations; Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Zivojin Jazic, foreign policy advisor to the president of the SFRY Presidency.

Opinions were exchanged on topical international issues, in particular those to be reviewed at the forthcoming Islamic conference.

VIENNA TV TO CARRY LIVE PROGRAM FROM BELGRADE

AU131132 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Jan 84 p 12

[Text] There will be another noteworthy and also politically important premiere of the "Club 2" series soon: provided that the concluding talks are successful, the discussion program will be transmitted live from Belgrade on 26 January.

Its subject: The situation in our neighboring country.

Occasion: Chancellor Sinowatz's official visit to Tito's heirs.

The "Club 2" program, which was broadcast live to Austria from Budapest in mid-November and which, with a full translation, was subsequently also carried by the Hungarian Television Service, drew good reviews from the Hungarian press. Meanwhile, the baiting campaign against the initiator of the "Club 2" programs from Budapest and Belgrade, Prof Paul Lendvai -- who is also head of the ORF "East Studio" -- continues. CSSR and Soviet newspapers have been polemizing with stupid and unwarranted charges primarily against the well prepared ORF series "The Heritage of Yalta."

MARKOVIC MEETS WITH BULGARIAN TRADE UNION HEAD

LD131419 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dragoslav Markovic and President of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Petar Dyulgerov here today, Friday, favourably assessed the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP, as well as between the other socio-political organizations of the two countries, and of bilateral relations as a whole. They indicated the possibility of the further development of cooperation in the spirit of good-neighbourship and on the basis of respecting independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and non-interference. They also dealt with the known questions in dispute -- within Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations -- which are the limiting factor to a more successful development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

VUKASINOVIC LEAVES FOR AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

AU131445 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Budimir Vukasinovic, president of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions, has left for Vienna. As representative of the LCY, he will attend the 25th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party.

Addresses Congress

LD141726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Vienna, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee, greeted the Austrian Communist Party Congress and conveyed the Yugoslav Communists' wishes for congress' successful work.

It is with the feeling of friendship and satisfaction over the successful development of good-neighborly cooperation between our peoples, that we want to stress on this occasion, too, our readiness to continue to develop relations and cooperation between our two parties. In this way the LCY and the Austrian Communist Party will contribute significantly to even a better acquaintance and understanding between our peoples. We are convinced that favorable conditions exist to promote our cooperation with all progressive and democratic forces of your country, among which the Austrian Communist Party occupies a significant place, Vukasinovic said.

Speaking about negative trends in international relations, Vukasinovic pointed out the significance of the movement and policy of nonalignment, which is increasingly affirming itself as the only alternative to the policy of bloc division and confrontation. Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia, conscious of its responsibility as one of the founders of the movement and respecting Comrade Tito's vow, extends its full contribution to the activities of the movement by advocating the consolidation of unity and action ability of the movement on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

The LCY Central Committee representative stressed that Yugoslavia pays particular attention to the development of relations with those neighbors with whom we are bound, among other things, by the sections of our peoples who live in neighboring countries as a significant bridge of friendship. In this context he pointed out the positive attitude of the Austrian Communist Party regarding the problem of the position of the Slovene and Croatian minority in Austria.

Having presented the well-known LCY attitudes on cooperation and relations in the communist and workers' movement, at the end of his speech Vukasinovic expressed readiness for further cooperation between the two parties as well as the conviction that the top gathering of Austrian Communists would provide a fresh incentive to their struggle to implement successfully, together with other progressive and democratic forces, the set tasks in the struggle for progressive social transformations.

REPORTAGE ON FEDERAL CHAMBER COMMITTEES SESSION

Mojsov Speech

LD131416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia desires a relaxation of tension in the world and wishes to strengthen international trust and to establish broader cooperation, which is a precondition for the peaceful solution of the present-day problems facing the world. This was stated by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, speaking to delegates of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Federal Chamber Assembly.

A joint session of the two SFRY Federal Chamber Assembly committees, presided over by Dr Anton Vratusa, has discussed the present development of the situation in the world and Yugoslavia's activities in international life. Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov dwelt in particular on Yugoslavia's preparations for the conference on strengthening confidence building measures, security, and disarmament, which begins in Stockholm on 17 January. Lazar Mojsov also spoke of the dangers facing the world because of the existence of many centers of crisis and war in almost all regions. Mojsov emphasized the need to invest new effort to overcome the crises that would, despite the present tensions in international relations, afford mankind new chances of opening up the process of appeasement.

Regarding the Balkans, it was stated that Yugoslavia advocates the promotion of good-neighborly relations and the creation of a zone of peace in this region, a zone free from nuclear weapons and the stockpiling of other weapons.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also spoke about the nonaligned countries' continuing efforts since the seventh summit to improve the general international relations in the world.

The Federal secretary also answered several questions from delegates of the two committees of the federal chamber.

Discussions on Stockholm CSCE

LD131836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The session of both committees of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber adopted conclusions on Yugoslavia's activity at the conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe which will begin in Stockholm next week. This conference is held at a time, as stated at the session, of continuous worsening of the international situation, exacerbation of international relations, implementation of the program of producing and deploying new nuclear weapons of all kinds, and intensification of the conventional arms race in Europe. The hope was voiced that the first stage of the Stockholm conference will reach an agreement on a system of measures that will contribute to strengthening trust and security, to reviving detente, and to creating conditions for passing on to the second stage that will usher in the process of negotiations on disarmament in Europe.

The joint session stressed that in the absence of other forms of contacts and negotiations on disarmament, the forthcoming conference in Stockholm represented the appropriate framework to find a way out of the present situation of explicit mutual mistrust and confrontation.

As a nonaligned European country, Yugoslavia will, by acting in line with the principles of the policy of nonalignment and together with other neutral and nonaligned European countries, advocate the opening of the process which would lead to a reduction in the volume of arms and armed forces in Europe, to creating a zone of peace and strengthening of trust inside Europe, it was stressed at the joint session of the committees which backed the SFRY platform during the first stage of the conference.

In concluding its two-day session, the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber committees, this afternoon also discussed some issues of information activity of our country toward other countries as one of the elements of the SFRY international position. The report on the way Yugoslavia is represented in the world and on immediate and ultimate tasks of our information activity toward other countries was submitted by Mitko Calovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information.

In the delegates' debate the directions of further strengthening and training all those in our society who work in the information process was stressed. It was noted that under the present worsened international conditions, actions should be taken to strengthen and develop our system of information activity toward other countries as well as the responsibility of all elements, from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federative organizations, for independent and coordinated activity within the framework of this system and in line with the role of SAWPY.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROCEDURES

LD151251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0620 GMT 15 Jan 84

["The Innovations in the Operating Procedure for The Work of the Federal Executive Committee" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Belgrade 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- In future, the sessions of the Federal Executive Council (FEC) will not resemble conferences, as has often been the case up to now; nor will members of the federal government exhaust themselves in lengthy debates about various data, analyses, or reviews. The material submitted to the FEC will also have to contain proposals for decision-making and examination, which means that papers that mainly provide information or are aimed at putting things on record will be excluded. This is just one of the innovations contained in the recently adopted new operating procedure for the work of the FEC, which should help the federal government to work more efficiently and better. Up to now, various information and other documents containing no proposals at all have often been submitted to the FEC, virtually flooding it. Since there was no obligation to submit any proposals, the administrative organs most often described the existing state of affairs, rewriting analyses long since described, or things already known. Thus, instead of creative suggestions, the major part of the work in these documents boiled down to repetition and description. Such work is in fact the expression of the administrative organs' desire to come under the FEC's "umbrella," that is, to unload problems within their own competence onto the government. Thanks to the solutions in the new operating procedure, the administrative organs and other proposers will have to be far more accountable for the work they carried out, while the FEC will be free of many tasks which do not in fact fall within its competence.

The new operating procedure also excludes the possibility of members of FEC commissions being appointed for purposes of representation. That is, up to now as many as 20 or more people at a time, who are not members of the FEC, have taken part in the work of sessions of working bodies, and it was often the case that the "non-FEC-members" on these bodies gave lengthy speeches and thereby "wasted" the greater part of the time anticipated for these sessions. Reducing the size of this circle of people (to members of the FEC, deputy federal secretaries or deputy presidents of federal committees, officials appointed by the SFRY assembly, officers of the federal organs appointed by the FEC and the general secretary of the FEC) does not lessen the importance of professional skill in the work of the FEC, but the intention is to bring this professional knowledge to expression primarily at the stage of drawing up proposals and arguing them out.

In addition to some other innovations, the operating procedure for the FEC's work also reduces the number of working bodies of the federal government -- instead of 18, there will be 7 -- in order to rationalize these and organize them better. The exception is the commission for planning and development and for questions of current economic and social policy which, owing to the excessive volume of work, is being divided into two commissions.

The new operating procedure for the work of the FEC contains a further number of other resolutions that should ensure that the FEC operates far more efficiently. The excessive variety of topics swamping the FEC was the main reason for the evaluation that the efforts of the federal government and the effects of its work are at variance to a considerable degree. Of course, no one in the FEC expects this document to resolve all the issues concerning the quality and rational nature of the work. The operating procedure is only an act that encourages and guides the fight for high quality which must be waged in the FEC and the federal administration organs so that the huge burden of tasks confronting them may be executed as successfully as possible.

DOLANC GIVES LECTURE ON SECURITY IN SKOPJE

AU121825 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 7 Jan 84 p 3

[Excerpts] At the request of NOVA MAKEDONIJA's editorial office, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, has prepared for publication parts of his oral lecture delivered on his election as regular professor at the Faculty for Security and Social Self-Protection in Skopje. In the beginning, Dolanc referred to the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the place and the role of the security system and the theoretical appraisals in this connection. He then dwelt on the key events since the foundation of the Security Service on Comrade Tito's decree of 13 May 1944, the Brioni plenum of 1966, and the new directions in the security system of 1974, as well as on topical problems of the present time.

Although the development of the Security Service during the revolution and afterwards is known, Dolanc said, it has not yet been thoroughly examined so as to perceive the general principles and rules.

One period in particular exerted an influence on the role and the nature of the Security Service. We are talking about the development which culminated in 1966 at the LCY Central Committee's Fourth (Brioni) Plenum and led to essential changes in the role and the content of work of the service, and introduced a new quality both in the relations toward the community and in the attitude of the service.

The place and the role of the service, which in those years was under the influence of certain political tendencies, came into direct conflict with the development of social relations. It became clear that the service could not develop as an institution above and outside the society, but that it is a component of this society, a society which at that time was in a very important stage of changes in the socialist self-managing quality, with all the aspects emanating from that fact.

The LC and the socialist self-managing society at that time openly settled accounts with those who led the place and the role of the service to clash with the content of social development. It was a clash with the holders of bureaucratic and centralist views, which brought the service to become an obstacle to the development of socialist self-managing democracy which at that time began irresistibly to conquer the economic, political, cultural, and other spheres of social life. It concerned the resolving of essential problems of our society, of socialist democracy, and of the self-managing system. In 1966 nobody, and certainly not the LCY, tried to settle accounts with the Security Service personnel through the differentiation that was set in motion, for the service was composed to a great extent of loyal and honorable fighters from the time of the revolution who during and after the war had carried out all the tasks set for them by the party. It must be stated that some service personnel at that time were the victims of those who led them and who strove to use service cadres and means for their aims. These aims in essence were to stop the wheel of history, to prevent the development of self-managing socialist relations, and to prevent the further strengthening of the principles on which our federation, the quality of the peoples and nationalities, and of the republics and provinces are based.

In 1974, after broad analyses, harmonization, and consultations all over our country, a new program orientation was adopted for the internal affairs organs, and especially the state security. It proceeded from the fact that the security services are an integral part of the self-managing political system, that the organization and place of these services proceed from the responsibility of all sociopolitical communities for security, that the security of the country is indivisible, that the basic force of our security lies in the numerous subjects of social self-protection on whom the efficiency of the work of the professional security services depend.

However, after adopting the new program orientation in 1974, we did not made any significant progress in the theoretical respect. Therefore our science and practice still face a number of unsolved questions to which profound answers and realistically acceptable solutions have to be found. I will present some concrete examples. During the revolution and immediately after it, up to 1966, the State Security Service was said -- not only in political texts and speeches but also in serious analyses -- to be the striking tool and weapon of the LCY. Such a definition is not attractive in a self-managing society, where we say that the service is an integral part of the socialist self-managing society.

We must ask for a new definition which will proceed from the self-managing foundations of our society and which will take into account that the Security Service is an integral part of the socialist self-managing system, a means in the hands of self-managers.

Hostile Propaganda

We should remember the State Security Service has often behaved like a kind of "political police." It took over, in effect, some of the functions which in a developed socialist self-managing system should belong to other elements of that system, to self-managing organs, the SAWP, the trade unions, and the LC. The State Security Service should direct its forces and means above all toward counterintelligence and other tasks in the defense of society. This is why the service exists. Because the service was often directed to carry out the tasks of a political police, it arrived in a situation where it became involved in matters not within its jurisdiction. Therefore, without anybody wanting it, the development of socialist self-managing democracy has been objectively obstructed. On the other hand, the sociopolitical forces have not filled the place in our society that belongs to them. For instance, some time ago the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs received a request from the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation to submit a report on all the cases of nationalistic, political, and other excesses at sporting events. They are accustomed to getting such analyses from the "police," but here we are talking about fully legal, open sporting events, at which 95 percent of the participants are young people, either as competitors or spectators. Why should the "police" report on who shouted what there? A large number of those sitting or playing there are members of the Socialist Youth Federation.

A high proportion of the service's reports previously related to misdemeanors, in other words, who said or wrote what and where. These are more or less public statements. There is no reason that the Security Service should report on all this. It is the task of the sociopolitical organizations and self-managing structures to discuss and to clear up these questions in a democratic way in the communities in which the oppositional stands and ideas have been manifested. This is not the task of the State Security Service. It is of course certain that the State Security Service will continue to detect organized hostile propaganda, the aim of which is to undermine the foundations of our political system.

The so-called verbal crimes have recently been the subject of discussions by scientific workers in the juridical and political sciences. I think that science should also examine this question from the point of security as a system. On the basis of these studies, it will be possible to more precisely determine the place of the professional security services.

The relations between the security organs, the sociopolitical communities, and the federation proceed from the principle of indivisibility and joint responsibility for security, and they are sufficiently regulated.

I am stressing this because we live in a federal community of equal people and nationalities and of republics and provinces, and because certain political processes and occurrences now present in our society in a certain way influence the work of the security organs. We must clearly state that to confine security work within the sociopolitical communities, communes, republics, and provinces -- particularly in view of the internal and international processes with which we are faced -- could have very grave consequences for the integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia, much worse than in any other field. We must constantly bear this in mind. However, at the same time it should be stressed that the consequences would be grave or worse if a unification or complete centralization of the State Security Service were to be carried out, and we must take this into account.

The work of the service and the situation in it should be continuously followed and analyzed, its work and further development should be examined, so that every tendency to depart from the positions of the socialist self-managing community should be detected and eliminated in time. This is particularly important in so-called crisis situations. I would draw your attention to the theses about a crisis situation which Kardelj expounded in his last book, "The Directions of Development." More or less, he foresaw rather early the possibility of the situation in which we are now. He said that in a crisis situation, as a rule, demands for a so-called firm hand, for radical actions, always appear because it is wrongfully believed that in this way the most complex problems will be resolved overnight. We are now in such a situation. In connection with the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and now in connection with the grave economic situation, for instance when we are short of electric power, one hears of demands for a "firm hand." Radical demands are made when properly organized and strong social action is lacking to push back the adversary with political activities and means, when all the sociopolitical structures, organizations, and broad masses fail to engage in such action sufficiently, and the belief appears that the Security Service should resolve with its means questions which are not within its jurisdiction. Such a thing would constitute a step backward regarding the place and the role that the service now has.

Socialist self-managing Yugoslavia now needs a well-organized, professional, trained, politically aware, and technically well-equipped State Security Service, which supported by the broad basis of social self-protection, will efficiently carry out the functions allotted to it by the Constitution and the law.

Speaking about social self-protection as the broadest basis of our security, it must be said that it is not for us a completely new system. In essence it was present during the entire course of our revolution.

A great deal of the activities now being carried out by the Public Security Service will be taken over in the future by social self-protection, from traffic control to protection of property and other values of our society, as well as the prevention of verbal and other political crimes.

Security Culture

Erroneous beliefs about the significance and nature of this system continued to present an obstacle to a wider spread of social self-protection. It is still sometimes believed that social self-protection operates only in crisis or war situations. Second, social self-protection is identified with all-people's defense and civil defense. There are also beliefs that self-protection structures are an extended arm of the internal affairs organs. All these beliefs about social self-protection are ideologically and politically erroneous and they boil down to a negation of the rights and duties of the citizens to defend, in an organized and conscious way, the basic values of the society, sovereignty, and integrity of the country, equality, and their own and social property. In short, it is not understood that it is a matter of an element of the self-managing relationship.

An insufficiently developed security consciousness and culture of our citizens, being a basis for the development of their counterintelligence culture, appears an obstacle to a broader affirmation of social self-protection.

Chiefly as a consequence of the general international and internal conditions, we are lagging in several fields with a theoretical elaboration and with opening new prospects for development. Further lagging could lead to serious ideopolitical problems and even conflicts. For instance, one should do everything possible to socialize the powers of the state in the economy. The state often does not do enough in this direction. It is usually said that the situation is not yet ripe for it. I do not deny that there are fields in which only the state can achieve the desired results. However, in the field of security organs work, significantly more should be done to strengthen the structures to take part in security work. It is only in this way that the service will be able to carry out well the work that is its exclusive prerogative. The LC, the SAWP, the trade unions, and all organized socialist forces play a greater role in speeding up the process of socializing the security work. The present situation differs much from one republic to another, which I certainly do not consider tragic. In the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, special protection units exist (on the basis of the national liberation struggle), and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina there exist special commissions, in some places committees exist, and so forth.

I believe that significantly more can be done in all the republics and provinces. On numerous occasions in 1983, just as in the preceding year, it was unequivocally confirmed that the strengthening of self-protection structures is indispensable. For instance, we had a large number of forest fires in Yugoslavia in 1982. We never had so many. Spontaneous combustion occurred because of the drought. It is clear there is no police or any other service that could prevent a fire in time or that could intervene if it broke out. One can master the situation only if local people get involved. The first serious results were achieved in protection against forest fires when we turned to the organization and involvement of self-protection structures.

Another example: During 1982, there were several explosions at several tourist resorts on the Adriatic. We know that they were set off by diversionists from abroad and we engaged considerable security forces. However, they would not have been efficient without the participation of the self-protection structures. There is no police that could cover every hotel and every beach. It was only thorugh the engagement of a wide circle of self-protection subjects at every beach, in every hotel and restaurant, in transportation services, and so forth, that we detected and captured the diversionists.

I stressed these two extreme cases in order to point out the importance of self-protection at the forthcoming Olympic Games in Sarajevo. A number of threats by anti-Yugoslav emigres to carry out terrorist acts at that time have been registered. All the protagonists of social protection in the country will have to be engaged to prevent such evil intentions.

It is certain that the situation in which we find ourselves demands that we pay serious attention to security problems, not only because Yugoslavia has an exclusive geostrategic position but also because its nonaligned orientation and its constant internal development continue to represent an attractive example to many other countries and nations. This is one of the reasons why we are constantly the subject of investigations by foreign intelligence services.

At this moment there are a few problems which the State Security Service must take into account when performing its duties. First, the difficult economic situation in the country may cause some serious political problems. In this connection, we are confronting a problem which requires serious scientific research. One can hear assessments that we have a difficult economic situation (I think it is not yet a matter of crisis, but a delicate, difficult situation), but we have a good political security situation. In essence, this is illogical. In a difficult economic situation, political difficulties and even excesses regularly occur. In our country, the opposite is being asserted, and with reason. The question arises of why this is so. We must provide a serious answer which will be a basis for theoretical propositions and will, at the same time, serve in the determination of specific political actions now and in the days ahead.

We still always have a good political and security situation, above all because our people are aware that only in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia is the social and national development of each of our peoples and nationalities guaranteed. Regardless of the mistakes that were made in the past, this is how our people feel. This awareness is characteristic of an enormous majority of our people and we should proceed from this fact when we appraise our political situation. I believe that there is not a Slovene, Macedonian or member of any other of our peoples and nationalities who is not aware of the fact that without the SFRY there can be no Slovenes, Macedonians or others, not even Serbs although they are the most numerous, because they would not be able to survive. The Slovenes would disappear in 50 years because they would be destroyed by Germanic and Romanic peoples. The Macedonians are in a similar situation in relation to Bulgaria and Greece. Independent Croatia would be left without its islands, Dalmatia and Istria. Serbia would become prey to the great powers and would never be able to develop independently. From the viewpoint of the satisfaction of their social and national interests, our peoples and nationalities have never lived as they live in this political system, regardless of temporary difficulties. We should not forget this fact when we speak today about the problems and difficulties through which we are passing.

However, we should not deceive ourselves that, under the existing conditions, we may work as we wish. On the contrary, we must move in an organized and scientific way toward solving the economic and other problems that are confronting us. We must do everything in our power to ensure that we do not come into conflict with our own workers class because of the deterioration in the economic situation, which was particularly unfavorable in 1982. In my opinion, this is the only thing that represents a real danger for society and for this reason we must do everything to overcome the situation in which we now find ourselves.

From the viewpoint of security, the activities of liberals represent a lesser social danger because, after all, the liberals have no political program to offer to this society. They cannot offer a multiparty system because that system has become obsolete long ago. On the other hand, the dogmatist and Cominformist forces can only offer centralism, unitarianism, the rule of party bureaucracy, and the Stalinist social system. All this has been also long since surpassed and resultely rejected in our country.

SERBIAN LC DISCUSSES PARTY SOCIAL STRUCTURE

LD142258 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Of all the political events in the republics and provinces last week's plenum of the Serbian LC Central Committee has attracted the most attention. The gathering discussed a subject which is topical in other environments besides the LCY: the tasks in the class-social consolidation of the LC. What conclusions were arrived at? Let us listen to Ljubisav Andric:

[Andric] The top party leadership of Serbia has found the strength to face a question, often raised but never fully resolved, whether and to what extent the LC today follows and expresses the interests and the will of its class. The social structure of the LC organization in this republic became the indirect cause for an examination of this fundamental issue. The figures submitted to this gathering, the assessments put forward, and the questions raised are not a bit encouraging.

The Serbian LC has become nearly a million-strong organization. As far back as the middle of last year it had nearly 950,000 members. Workers represent one-third of its membership and they are undoubtedly a social group. However, for years this percentage of workers in the party has been the same and one cannot speak of a workers' majority. Workers are not in a majority in the LC in developed industrial environments either; moreover, the Communists are not evenly distributed in the material production. There where the main battle for income is waged they do not represent even 40 percent, while outside this production they constitute over 60 percent. The number of workers in the party is not as important as whether the avant-garde consistently expresses and fights for their interests. Experience shows that the worker experiences the LC as his party only to the extent to which it fights persistently for and resolves his economic, social, and political position.

It is important that we have a workers' majority in the party and it is important, if not even more important, to have the party energetically ridding itself of those who have strayed into it, who have entered it for some petty personal interest.

One of the conclusions, and perhaps the most fundamental one, of this plenum of the Serbian LC Central Committee is that the party should more resolutely part ways with careerists and malingerers. Only a united and morally pure party will become attractive to workers, and this is also the most definite way to bring about a workers' majority in the LC.

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT AGRARIAN POLICY CRITICIZED

AU131305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 84 p 2

[Vasa Rokvic commentary: "Who Guides Agrarian Policy"]

[Excerpts] Nikola Stanic, president of the Republican Committee for Agriculture of the SR of Serbia, was undoubtedly right when he very bitterly asked the following question at a session of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, after pointing to the urgent unsolved troubles of our agriculture which have been recurring for years: "Who guides agrarian policy in this country and who is responsible for it anyway?"

Some have thought for a moment that he was criticizing the Federal Committee for Agriculture. However, Nikola Stanic is not only an experienced expert, but also a politician, member of the executive council of a republic, and therefore there is no doubt that, holding that position, he is acquainted with our objective social situation too well to be able to hold responsible the Federal Committee -- and only the Federal Committee -- for all that is happening in agriculture.

Forty years after the revolution, a question of one of the basic program demands of that revolution -- land to peasants -- has not been solved. The reason is that the heirs to the land, to whom their personal interest is incomparably more important than the social interest, form the majority of those who should decide on this issue or who have a significant influence upon the formulation of decisions.

Therefore over 1 million hectares of fertile land, instead of serving the basic development interests of the society through well-organized production, remain an object of real estate speculation and serve for personal enrichment. Can this be solved by the Federal Committee?

We all know that our agriculture, divided into many small pieces of land, cannot go anywhere without wide social organizing through the association of peasants. This aim has been verablly incorporated in all program documents. However, not a single step forward has been made in practice. At the aforementioned session of the Federal Committee for agriculture, a representative of the Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia says that this has met with harsh resistance, and not from peasants but from different places and levels. This cannot be a matter merely of lack of understanding. One would rather think that the motive is directly the opposite, that the forces that direct their activity toward hampering the stable development of this society are more active and aggressive than those we call the organized forces of the socialist society, and that those forces are not so strong outside as inside the ruling socialist structures. For, how is one otherwise to explain the fact that what has been implemented for years is not the officially adopted policy, but something that is in diametrical opposition to that policy and its aims? Instead of being channeled to associations, the huge social capital is flowing through various channels, to a small number of individual billionaires.